

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

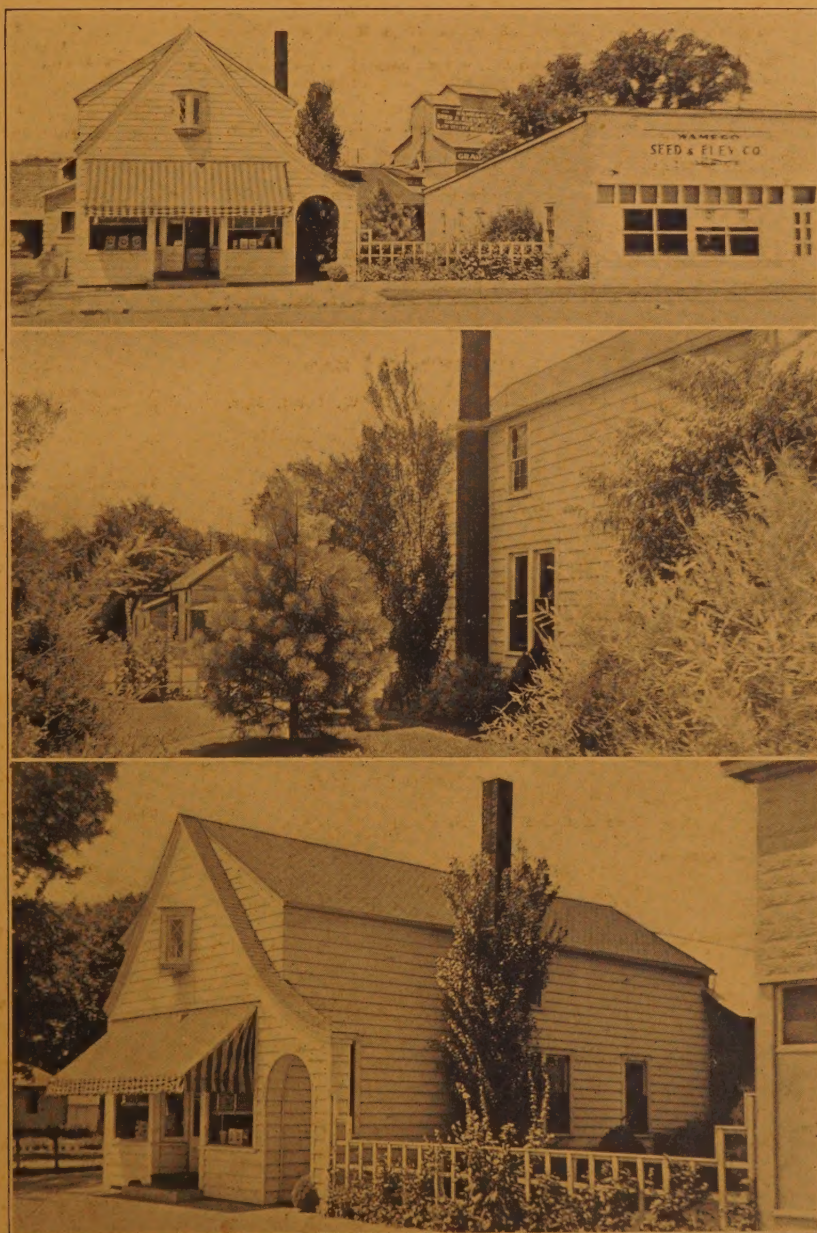
## CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXXV. No. 4

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., August 28, 1940

Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



Attractive Office of Wamego Seed and Elevator Co.,  
Wamego, Kan.

[For description see page 160]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol LXXXV. No. 4, August 28, 1940.

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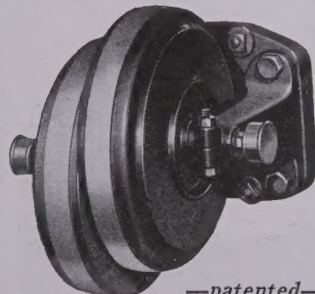
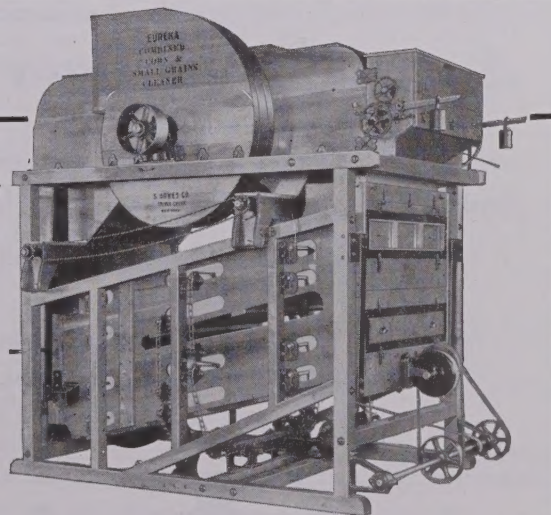


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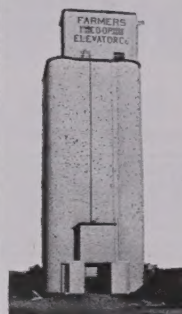


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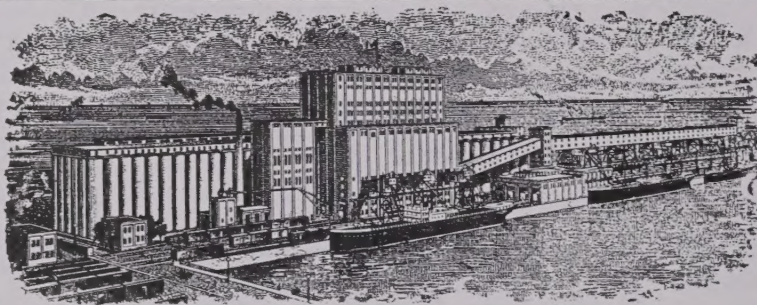
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Claim (R.R.) Collection	Rope Drive
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Corn Cracker	{ Hopper
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Dust Protector	{ Chemicals
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Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{ Steel or Zinc
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**Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns**



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**WILL TRADE** good farmland for grain elevator, other grain business or feed mill. Prefer Kansas, Missouri or Iowa location. Schumacher Elevator Co., Victoria, Kansas.

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**SAINT PARIS, OHIO** — Small, profitable wholesale and retail farm seed business; small town located in good farming community. Business well established and requires no great amount of money to take it over. Brown Seed Co., Saint Paris, Ohio.

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## Grain & Feed Journals

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**GRAIN ELEVATOR** wanted in Indiana, Ohio or Illinois. Give full information. Address 85Q14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SEEDS WANTED

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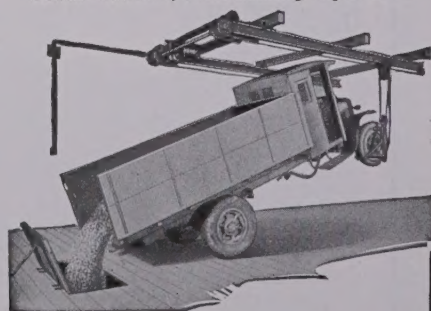
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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 28, 1940

**RAISING** your posted bid for grain convinces growers you are not disposed to pay all the market justifies.

**COUNTRY BUYERS** who neglect to dock growers for weed seed and other foreign matter in grain stored for a government loan are sure to become entangled in an embarrassing mixup.

**PLANNED** agriculture has not resulted in the increased benefits for farmers promised. Hence, it is becoming more and more doubtful as to the farmers' willingness to continue complying with the regulations of the Washington bureaucrats.

**SOYBEAN** traders will appreciate the good sense of the Grain Division of the Department of Agriculture, first, in so promptly announcing the compulsory grades, and second, in following the present grades so closely that the trade will have little difficulty in adjusting itself, especially since practically the only changes are in making the "sample" grade definition more specific.

**BOTTLE OILERS** are so inexpensive and such dependable protectors from friction fires no elevator owner can afford to run his plant without them.

**STORAGE ANNEXES** are being built adjoining so many country elevators the AAA will be able to get safe storage for all the grain turned over to it by borrowers, and at much less expense than storing in its own steel tanks.

**ALTHO** the removal of corn from the steel tanks of the AAA is easily worth three cents a bushel elevator operators are being paid two cents. If they load this corn into cars they can get one-half cent a bushel for the service altho it costs them more to put it through the elevators without any storage.

**STORAGE ANNEXES** are being added to so many country elevators the CCC, the AAA, or the growers will find no excuse in storing grain in open cribs or leaking tin cups. It pays to store grain where it can be watched and turned without extra expense and quickly loaded into box cars for advantageous shipment.

**THE RAILROADS** are buying so many new box cars shippers have no excuse for accepting old worn out cars for their grain unless they find delight in squabbling with the Freight Claim Agent for the value of grain lost in transit. Even tho an old car has been carefully coopered, delivery of all grain loaded into it is not to be expected and it takes a lot of time and labor to collect from the carrier. The Ass'n of American Railroads reported 54,553 box cars in need of repairs July 15, 1940.

**CCC LOANS** will not be granted on farm stored hard red spring or durum wheat if it contains more than 14.5% moisture, while wheat of other classes will not be accepted as collateral if it contains more than 14% moisture. The conviction is that wheat containing a higher percentage of moisture should be stored in a rapid handling elevator where it can be turned and cleaned quickly if it starts to heat. The storing of wheat on the farm has always been decidedly hazardous.

**SUGGESTIONS** in the report of the examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission on barge reshipping rates that the rates are unlawful on a tariff technicality are disquieting to the Chicago elevator operators who had relied in good faith on the rates quoted and on what seems to be a reasonable interpretation of the tariffs and the involved supplements thereto. To make good alleged undercharges on grain moved out in large volume at this late day would impose a real hardship on the Chicago shippers who considered the transactions closed and who have no way to reimburse themselves.

**WEIGHING** a truck load of grain for a gypsy peddler for less than 50 cts. a load is providing facilities for a competitor free of charge. Interest on the cost of scales and installation, deterioration, obsolescence and depreciation demands more if owner is to break even.

**DETERIORATION** of farm stored grain is so common because of the poor facilities for caring for their grain that no buyer can afford to accept old grain without thoroughly examining all parts of load and making sure it is free from grain infesting insects, heat and smut.

**SO MANY COUNTRY** elevators have been burned by sparks drawn up the gravity cob spout horizontal drag belts, screw conveyors and blowers are now being used to transmit cobs and husks to the cob burners, and the burners are being erected further from the elevator than ever.

**TAXATION** on feed tags or registration of brands that greatly exceeds the cost of performing the service is a burden on the feed industry that must be reflected back to the feeder of live stock or poultry. Persistent protests by the organized trade should effect a material reduction.

**THE PROLONGED** drouth has effected a marked shrinkage in the 1940 corn crop and made the erection of more steel storage tanks by the government doubly unnecessary. While the visible supply in grain centers are unusually large the movement of old corn from farm cribs to feeders fields will soon open the cribs to the crop.

**FEED** manufacturers who feel that they must sell a poultry remedy just to have their line complete and to compete with other concerns will find it advisable to revise the wording on the label when it makes claims that can not be substantiated without a lengthy contest with the Pure Food and Drug Administration. Instead of taking the article off the market it is more profitable to revamp the description and leave the sales puffery to the retailer.

**THE ILLINOIS** statute on gambling exempting those handling orders to be executed on a grain exchange needs to be enacted a third time for the protection of legitimate brokers, its second enactment in 1935 being ineffective due to the neglect of the legislature to repeat in the bill the complete wording of the section declaring such person not to be deemed a winner. This flaw in the law was discovered by the Appellate Court in the recent suit of Salzman v. E. A. Pierce & Co., reported in 26 N.E. (2d) 696, and elsewhere in next number. If the legislative com'ites of the organized Illinois grain trade will prepare such a bill there should be no opposition whatever to its speedy passage.



ARGENTINE CORN is not being imported for New England consumption, according to Boston brokers. It seems that some would-be buyers are trying to bear the corn market with false rumors.

PAYING INCOME taxes on profits based on a large volume of accounts receivable calls for the employment of a new auditor. Old accounts not paid by March 10th of the following year are often worthless.

A NEW PEANUT mill at Bristow, Okla., has stimulated the farmers' interest in growing giant goobers, and a large crop now seems certain, so that buyers of farm crops in that section will have a ready market for their new sideline.

A GRAND OPENING at which patrons are invited to inspect the new or remodeled plant and to partake of good cheer helps to create an atmosphere of good will that may subsequently win many new customers.

GROUP meetings of dealers are a powerful influence toward maintaining their interest in trade problems. Even tho no burning topic may arise for discussion, local meetings are justified as a means of promoting friendly relations with competitors.

OVERBIDDING or overgrading seldom earns the good will, but more often the contempt of the beneficiary, who soon forgets the extra cent per bushel or convinces himself that the dealer has all along been paying one cent too little for all the grain delivered to the elevator.

STATE TRADE barriers have been erected in such numbers as greatly to handicap interstate trade, so all commercial organizations and the Federal Government are striving to remove the fences. Each new barrier by any state encourages adjacent states to resort to similar legislation for the protection of its merchants or the promotion of their business, and the more barriers established the more difficult it becomes for all merchants to engage in interstate trade.

ONE recommendation by the conference at Winnipeg Aug. 15 and 16, if carried out, would have unfavorable repercussions. This is the suggestion in a resolution that new bank loans on wheat to producers be a lien taking precedence over prior liens and charges, a rank injustice to various private agencies who may have made loans already to the growers. The resolution if made effective actually would deter others than banks from coming to the aid of the growers who must hold their wheat indefinitely until the unprecedented glut is relieved. Assuming, as the conference did, that the public interest is involved, the burden of protecting the banks on new loans should fall upon the Dominion government.

## Price Pegging in Canada

Ever since the price of wheat futures was pegged June 25 on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange we have looked in vain for any benefit therefrom for any interest. Day by day the evidence has been accumulating that price fixing is of no benefit to anyone.

Pegging the price has not moved the accumulated wheat out of the country. Pegging has not increased the volume of future trading. Pegging has not helped the government to get rid of the wheat taken over from the growers. Pegging has not encouraged private investors to buy wheat.

This partial inhibition of trade on the Exchange should by its unfavorable reactions against the producer be a warning to the misguided M. P.'s who a few months ago were advocating the closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Exchange is the most valuable marketing agency; and to close it now just when there is a glut of wheat in the prairie provinces to be marketed seems the height of folly.

When so much grain must be held back on the farm or in country elevators for the producers' account until sold the real value of the grain is of the greatest concern to banks and other money lending agencies. With a free futures market there would be the assurance that the collateral could be sold at a price that would prevent a loss to the lender. In other words, the open futures market in Winnipeg makes the wheat back on the farm worth more as security.

## Grain Dealers Helping Farmers to Better Crops

The grain grading schools and the test growing plots combined with the educational work of the crop improvement ass'ns and the agricultural experiment stations is finally convincing the grain growers of the land that they can greatly increase the returns from their labor by intelligently selecting heavy plump seed adapted to their soil and carefully cleaning and treating for smut.

The report of a Michigan correspondent appearing in Letters this number clearly confirms the experience of many other planters who have cleaned and treated their seed.

No one has a more fervent interest in the farmer's production of a greater volume or a better quality of grain or field seed than the country elevator operator, and no one has a clearer understanding of the farmer's needs or is in so advantageous position to help the grower to better seed. The grain dealer wants to help the farmer to greater yields and better cash returns and his mechanical equipment as well as his knowledge of grains makes it easy and profitable for him to give the discriminating planter helpful assistance.

During the current season we have published more notices of the installation of improved seed cleaners and treaters than for years, so we are certain that the farmers of many sections will plant cleaner and better seed next season and have more grain of higher quality to haul to the elevator next year.

## Government Competition in Business

The purchase and sale of grain by the Government Commodity Credit Corporation and the storage of corn in bins of metal by the government agency is only one activity of the several in which government is encroaching upon the private life of its citizens.

The government is in the banking business in a big way, and is beginning a drive to get into the insurance business. Its Maritime Commission builds ocean ships and its Inland Waterways Corporation operates river barges. Its Tennessee Valley Authority is engaged in the electric light and power business on a vast scale.

These government enterprises, like slum clearance projects, object to paying taxes; and to the extent that they displace private enterprise reduce the tax roll and increase the burden on those who pay. Not one of these government businesses could live for a day without constant blood transfusion from healthy private enterprise thru the tubes of taxation.

It is an unhealthy situation. It can not continue on its present basis indefinitely. It will progress toward complete totalitarianism ending with the filth and poverty now prevalent in the Soviet Union, or it will be reversed by returning to the American way of life that has produced for the enjoyment of Americans more automobiles, more telephones, more radios, more of everything that a highly civilized community desires than all the rest of the world put together.

Divided, the numerous private industries will fall one by one. United with other trades the grain merchants may be able to resist the intrusion of government into private business. Our business leaders must get together in making representations to members of Congress that will arrest the present trend toward totalitarianism and its dreadful finale.

SELLING GRAIN covered by a lien is a crime in Kansas and in some other states, but the only reason it is not a crime in all states is that buyers of farm crops and their state ass'ns have neglected to work for the enactment of a law making this swindling deception a crime. Grain dealers who dislike paying a second time for the same lot of grain should register a protest.



## No More Squeezes on the Exchanges

Court rulings in *Peto v. Howell*, still undecided, lean toward allowing the shorts triple damages when squeezed; and now the Commodity Exchange Commission in *Cargill v. Board of Trade* upholds the Chicago Board in setting a price for settlement of long contracts at considerably less than what the holder thought fair.

A bull speculator taking a long range view of the crop and market situation legitimately learns that corn, wheat or rye is selling currently at too low a price and legitimately buys a considerable quantity with a view to taking a profit later on the natural advance in price based on the future conditions as they develop.

After the bull speculator, a trader in futures in the former instances and *Cargill, Inc.*, a cash handler in the latest instance, has accumulated a good line and is about to take profits along comes a wrecking crew of short sellers who hammer down the quotation, hoping to profit by forcing the big holder to sell out at a loss. Also on the short side are a few hedgers who sold early in the campaign and have their grain out of position for delivery.

At this juncture the big holder has to decide for himself whether to sell out to the raiders at a price under that warranted by the supply and demand situation, or to stand on his line and compel the shorts to pay a price that will let him out whole or with a profit. The original intention to profit by the natural advance then becomes what is described as a corner.

Deprived of any way to profit by their market acumen the large investors hereafter will let the market alone. Lacking leadership, the rank and file of bulls also will abandon the market, so now and hereafter we have the extraordinary inconsistency of extremely low prices to the disadvantage of the producer just when prices should be kiting in response to a great war.

The *Cargill* management at least must be credited with sound judgment as to the future situation in corn during the

fall of 1937 for it developed that on Sept. 4 Chicago elevators contained only 83,312 bus. of deliverable corn, other Chicago elevators bringing the total to but 1,498,000 bus., while the visible supply in the entire United States was only 4,330,000 bus., counting what was at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water.

Evidently the directors of the Board and the C. E. A. have outmoded the old horse and buggy days saw, to the effect that "The man that sells what isn't his'n must deliver or go to prison."

## C.C.C. Corn Expected to Move Soon

Many grain dealers have delayed preparations for handling 1939 corn delivered by farmers for the account of the Commodity Credit Corp., hoping for a more satisfactory uniform storage agreement.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a special com'te, appointed for the purpose of studying controversial issues between the A.A.A., the C.C.C. and the grain trade. The com'te has been studying requested changes in the uniform storage agreement, arrangements for the use of commission merchant facilities, and other points. A special questionnaire has been sent to some divisions of the grain trade, seeking statistical data on grain storage.

But while this special com'te studies controversial issues in the relationships between governmental agencies and the grain trade, little hope is offered for any immediate recommendations, or of any action on such recommendations in time to be of use in handling deliveries of C.C.C. corn this fall.

Trade leaders suggest that those grain dealers who want to handle or store government grain delay no longer their signing of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement (C.C.C. Form H), their filing application for approval with the C.C.C., and their providing of a warehouse or performance bond in the proper amount (\$5,000 minimum). If not already possessed by a grain dealer, the necessary C.C.C. Form H, and Application for Approval can be obtained by writing the Commodity Credit Corp., 164 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Altho every effort is made to speed up approval, the preparation and examination of forms frequently causes delay. The 1939 sealed corn is expected to be released for shipment or storage early in September, and prompt filling out of forms, and prompt receipt of approval will be necessary to grain dealers who have not already prepared to receive, ship, or store C.C.C. corn.

## Washington News

Government loans totaling \$36,019,761 had been taken on 50,081,261 bus. of new wheat by 70,955 growers in 29 states, to and including Aug. 8, reports the Commodity Credit Corp. On Aug. 15 last year loans had been taken out on 44,298,234 bus. of new wheat. The loan rate has averaged 64c per bu. both years.

Rodger R. Kauffman became assistant chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration Aug. 16, filling the vacancy created by promotion of J. M. Mehl to the position of chief. Mr. Kauffman has been 22 years in government service, 13 years in the Department of Agriculture, nearly 12 years with the Commodity Exchange Administration, and its predecessor, the Grain Futures Administration.

## Defects Not Necessarily Cause of Accident

Raymond Dahl, Jr., on Apr. 9, 1940, was denied a rehearing of his suit against the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. for damages on account of injuries sustained in the dust explosion on the afternoon of Apr. 10, 1937, in defendant's plant at Milwaukee, Wis.

Plaintiff made numerous allegations that defendant had failed to adopt and use reasonably adequate methods to render the place of employment as free from dangers as the nature of employment would permit as to removal of dust; that failure to keep spouts in repair led to accumulation of an unreasonable amount of dust in the mill.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, however, said: We fail to find any evidence to sustain a finding that any lack of maintenance and repair of the spouts and conveyors were contributing causes to the accident. The same is true as to the electric motors and switches, which complied with the state electric code. John E. Wise, electrical engineer of the industrial commission, stated he found no evidence of any electrical trouble that might have caused the explosion.

The court cited *Gagan v. Janesville* wherein it was stated: "Proof of a defect and of an injury which might have been caused thereby is not enough. The plaintiff must show by reasonably direct evidence that the defect, and not something else, caused the injury." The court set aside some of the jury's findings as to causation as resting entirely in the field of conjecture and speculation.—289 N. W. Rep. 626.

## Agent Can Not Sell Grain to Himself

The Supreme Court of Minnesota on Feb. 9, 1940, decided against the Raymond Farmers Elevator Co. in its suit against the American Surety Co. to recover for an alleged shortage of its manager, Clarence L. Gunter, at Raymond, Minn.

Gunter without much previous experience, was made manager of the elevator Jan. 6, 1936, at a salary of \$85 a month and his employment ceased Apr. 2, 1937.

The lower court found a shortage of 28 bus. wheat, 749 bus. barley, 50 bus. flax and 541 bus. corn, but the Supreme Court found it could be charged to inaccurate scales. C. J. Hoel, of the weights and measures division of the state railroad and warehouse commission, tested two scales May 18, 1937. He did not test the automatic scale on a side track. One scale weighed heavy 13 pounds on a 1,500-lb. test and was not in good physical condition. The other scale indicated 1,510 lbs. on a weight of 1,500 lbs., and also was rejected on account of poor physical condition. Gunter had 14,000 lbs. of screenings on hand. The company claimed while Gunter was manager 87,229 bus. of grain was received and 84,895 bus. shipped out, and that his shortage was 1,368 bus. The elevator board of directors earlier had adopted a resolution to the effect that Gunter should not be dismissed because he had not committed any fraud. This admission was contrary to the contention advanced in the suit against the surety, in which the real party in interest was the assignee Becher-Barrett-Lockerby Co.

Gunter sold grain to Colman and Marrow to be hauled in Gunter's truck and resold, the profits to be divided on a 60-40 basis. The court held that while Gunter could not lawfully sell to himself the evidence was that the price was the same other truckers paid at the elevator.

As to the grain items the Supreme Court decided in favor of defendant surety company, but in favor of plaintiff as to trucking profits and two other items, all totaling \$246.61.—290 N. W. Rep. 231.

## The Government in Business

There is far more danger in public monopoly than there is in private monopoly, for when the government goes into business *it can always shift its losses to the taxpayers*. If it goes into the power business it can pretend to sell cheap power and then *cover up its losses*. The Government never really goes into business, for *it never makes ends meet*, and that is the first requisite of business. It just *mixes a little business with a lot of politics* and no one ever gets a chance to find out what is actually going on.—Thomas Edison.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### A Little Car of Oats

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The large car of oats which was shipped by George Swartz & Co., of Wellington, Ill., was MILW. 18025, originated at Greer Siding, Ill., and was unloaded Aug. 13, at the Rice Grain Co., Toledo. It contained 122,500 pounds or 3828.04 bus. It is the largest car of oats we have ever received. The oats graded 36½ lb. No. 1 white.—The Rice Grain Co., S. L. Rice, President, Metamora, Ohio.

### Need of Material for Radio Talks

*Grain Dealers Journal:* There are a great many feed dealers now using the radio and undoubtedly are having more or less trouble in securing copy to use with their programs and we might suggest that you put articles in your Journal that could be used. These articles, should, of course, be short but interesting to the farmer and on subjects that could be used in any part of the country.

Questions asked many times by poultry raisers and hog and cattle raisers is how much of the different kinds of grains and mixed feeds should be fed, how much should it cost to raise different kinds of animals and so on. Many of the articles in magazines are long and technical and on subjects hard to understand at one reading.—Conlee-Kemper Co., by H. A. Conlee, Lewiston, Idaho.

[Farm practice is a large subject, a knowledge of which helps the seller of feeds to meet the problems of his patrons and to prepare copy for a radio program. A journal, however, devoted to feed manufacture and feed mixing, can not cover the farm field, but must specialize on the business of its readers, even to becoming technical. A radio program for the poultry or live stock feeder must be elementary and conversational to hold its auditors, repeating what is old to the experiment station professors and to readers of the Grain & Feed Journals, who are willing to re-read topics hard to understand at one reading. Thus a good radio broadcast would not be in the form suitable for print, as it would lack appeal to Journal readers.

The data published regularly in the Journals could be expanded by a clever writer into many good radio programs, such as the questions and answers appearing on page 137 of Aug. 14 number.—Ed.]

### A Binding Contract Form

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We are sending you herewith a copy of the contract form that we use in contracting to purchase grain from farmers.

We believe that this form is better than many forms that are used because it provides space for acceptance of the terms of the contract by the purchasing party. It also provides for agreement by the farmer to the payment of damages if he fails to make delivery.—Lee W. Railsback, Railsback Bros., Weldon, Ill.

#### Grain Contract

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have sold to \_\_\_\_\_ Weldon, Illinois.....194....  
\_\_\_\_\_ bushels of \_\_\_\_\_ @ \_\_\_\_\_ c per bushel to be  
delivered to them, in good condition, at Weldon, Ill., on or before \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 194....

Any of said grain failing to grade contract shall be applied on sale at market difference at time and place of inspection.

Inability of Railsback Bros., to receive grain when tendered, owing to temporary shortage of cars or of elevator room, shall not constitute a breach of contract, but Railsback Bros. shall provide room within a reasonable length of time thereafter.

If for any reason seller fails to deliver the grain within the period specified it is hereby agreed that the buyer may, without prejudice to the conditions of this contract, extend said contract until such time as he may require its fulfillment, or accept in lieu thereof a settlement.

I also certify that this grain is sold free of all encumbrances whatsoever, that I have received on it an advance payment of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars, and that in case of failure to deliver any or all of said grain I agree to pay all damages.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ (SEAL)  
(Accepted) \_\_\_\_\_ (SEAL)

### War Depressing Business

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The war in Europe has a depressing effect upon business. When the war broke out last September, higher prices of farm products were anticipated by the farmers who remembered the history of the first World War. Instead, after the first flurry, prices declined and kept on declining, and in consequence there was no free selling of farm products. Now they are worrying about prospective conscription, to which they are unanimously opposed, excepting for actual war. So we may expect hectic conditions to prevail for some time to come.—W. N. Knauf, pres., Knauf & Tesch Co., Chilton, Wis.

### Treated Seed Wheat Produces Biggest Yield

*Grain & Feed Journals:* A 12 acre field in Ionia county was devoted last fall to a test between treated and untreated seed wheat. The seed wheat used to sow 10½ acres of the field was first treated with 5% mercurial salts; the seed used on the remaining 1½ acres was left untreated. This summer the parts of the field sowed with treated and untreated seeds were harvested with a combine and made the following out turns:

The 10½ acres sowed with seed treated for smut control yielded 291½ bus. clean wheat, free from smut, and testing 57 lbs. per bu. This is an average of 27¾ bus. of clean wheat per acre.

The 1½ acres sowed with untreated seed yielded 19½ bus. of wheat after the yield had been run over the cleaner, and this wheat was heavy with smut and tested only 55 lbs. to the measured bushel. This is an average of only 12¾ bus. per acre.

This difference of 15 bus. per acre in yield from the seed that was treated, compared with the yield from the untreated seed, is a high recommendation for treating seed wheat. Treatment of the seed in this case more than doubled the yield. But the difference does not stop there.

The wheat from the treated seed sold at a discount of only 1c per bu., for the test weight; whereas the wheat from the untreated seed sold at a total discount of 10c per bu. for smut and test weight. This made a difference of 9c per bu. received by the farmer between the two lots of wheat, in price in addition to the difference in yield. The farmer received \$2.31 more per acre from the wheat from treated seed on the basis of discount alone. This was many times the cost per acre of treating the seed wheat used on 10½ acres of the 12 acre field.

This is a concrete example of how treating seed wheat for smut improves not only the quality of the succeeding crop, but the yield as well.—Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co., Carson City, Mich.

### Seasonal Exemption Would Have Helped a Few Elevators

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The seasonal exemption requested of the Wages and Hours Division at Washington for employes engaged in storing grain in elevators has been held up by objections from the American Federation of Labor.

While most of the country elevators of the U. S. already were completely exempted from both hours and provisions of the Labor Act under the "area of production" clause of Sec. 13, there were a few elevators (with more than seven employes) who did not have exemption. This seasonal exemption would have helped these few country elevators during harvest time, and would have greatly helped sub-terminal and terminal elevator firms. The request for the exemption was heard before the Wages-Hours officials in July, and a temporary finding was made in our favor.

The temporary finding had to stand for 15 days, subject to any objections. When objections were filed by labor groups, the seasonal exemption was held up; which means that it will probably be made the subject of formal hearings in October, perhaps at either Minneapolis or Kansas City.

If the temporary findings of the Administrator are upheld at the formal hearings, the seasonal exemption would be in effect thereafter, which means that in any event the seasonal exemption can hardly help the trade in 1940.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 5. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

Sept. 6. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 16. New York State Seed Ass'n, Willard Straight Hall, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sept. 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, semi-annual fall meeting, Barr Hotel, Lima, O.

Sept. 26, 27, 28. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 10, 11, 12. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and Georgia Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Athens, Ga.

Oct. 14, 15. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, 44th annual, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 25. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Austin, Tex.

Dec. 3, 4, 5. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

June 9, 10, 11, 1941—Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Peoria, Ill.**—The U.S.D.A. experimental laboratory under construction is expected to be completed and placed in operation in October. The laboratory will employ 12 or more technicians to develop means for production of synthetic rubber, plastics, substitute fibers and supplementary motor fuels from corn belt agricultural products.

**Brownsville, Tex.**—Several hybrid varieties of castor bean in sufficient total quantity to plant 30,000 acres, have been distributed to farmers in this area by the Agricultural Chemical Ass'n, and Woburn Industries, of Harrison, N. J. Paint companies have found means to convert castor oil into a pale, drying oil, comparable with tung and perilla oil.



## Proportional Rates from Chicago on Ex-Barge Grain

Examiner R. G. Taylor has reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission that application of proportional rates on ex-barge grain has already broken down a portion of the Illinois grain rate structure to Chicago. An imminent break down of the grain rate structure east of Chicago is also indicated by the evidence, if the present situation is permitted to continue, due in part to evasions of fourth section principles.

Examiner Taylor recommends that "The Commission should find that the schedules under suspension are not shown to be unlawful. An order should be entered vacating the order of suspension, and discontinuing this proceeding."

By schedules filed to become effective Oct. 15, 1939, the Eastern railroads canceled the application of reshipping or proportional interstate rail rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products from Chicago and Peoria, St. Louis and other related grain rate-break points to central, trunk-line and New England territories, when arriving by boat at the reshipping point.

The Continental Grain Co., Norris Grain Co., Federal Barge Lines and others having protested, the operation of the schedules was suspended until Nov. 15, 1940.

Under the suspended tariff, higher local rates would apply from the reshipping point, of which Chicago is the most important, on grain which has arrived in barges over the Illinois and connecting waterways.

Chicago received by Illinois waterway in 1939, 13,206,000 bus. corn, 1,957,000 bus. wheat, 837,000 bus. oats and 1,076,000 bus. soybeans.

Under Board of Trade rules, grain delivered on a futures contract must be accompanied by billing entitling the purchaser to move the grain out of Chicago on the re-

shipping rate. At present this is accomplished for grain arriving at Chicago by barge, by registering the grain on arrival with the Central Inspection and Weighing Bureau. Under the suspended tariffs the billing would not be available.

Eight farmers or country elevator operators within trucking distance of the Illinois waterway told Examiner Taylor that, prior to the inauguration of barge transportation, the prices received for their grain ranged from 9 to 10 cents under the Chicago quotation, whereas today, with barge transportation available, they receive prices ranging from 5 to 7 cents per bushel under such quotations.

Other elevator operators not adjacent to the Waterway testified that, under the reduced intrastate rates on corn, they were able to move corn from the farm thru their elevators by rail to Chicago; but since the opening of the Waterway they have lost this business by trucks hauling direct from the farm to the River.

Grain interests at Decatur, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind., testified that, because of the low barge rates into Chicago, they have been unable to buy corn in the Illinois valley.

Irregularities in the registration of billing by the Central Inspection and Weighing Bureau are alleged by the Examiner, in not naming the shipper, seldom showing the charge of the barge line, acceptance of purported freight bills not made out on the transportation company's forms and not receipted by its agent. These irregularities, according to the Examiner, are a "plain violation of section 6 of the Act."

Protesting Chicago elevator operators allege discrimination, prejudice and preference if the application of the proportional rates is to continue on ex-lake traffic, and is to be discontinued on ex-barge traffic.

The theory of the Examiner is that the transit reshipping rate can not be granted by the rail carriers because the intrastate boat lines have not filed their rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the transportation into Chicago, by river barge. In this the Examiner is grossly in

error. He does not make the same criticism with reference to lack of information as to the rate charged by the lake steamships for transporting grain into Chicago and granted the unquestioned right to movement out on the reshipping rate.

The Examiner said, "To now conclude that the suspended schedules should be found not justified would, in effect, be recognizing a common arrangement between the barge lines and the rail carriers for a continuous thru route, despite the fact that the evidence definitely shows none exists." The Examiner says nothing about the non-existence of a thru lake and rail route.

Exceptions to the report must be filed to reach all parties on or before Oct. 15.

## An Exchange Can Set Settlement Price

The Commodities Exchange Commission on Aug. 16 decided in favor of the Chicago Board of Trade and against the Cargill Grain Co. of Illinois in the complaint made by Cargill, Inc., that the directors of the Board of Trade had violated the Act by extending the time for notices of delivery to 8 p. m., Sept. 29, 1936, thus not giving one full day's notice, and that the business conduct committee had manipulated the market downward by ordering holders of futures contracts to dispose of their contracts for delivery of September corn.

The Board of Trade set a price for settlement of the contracts.

All of the actions by the directors and the business conduct committee were based on the rules of the Board and the Commodity Exchange Act.

The referee appointed by the Commission, S. Abbot Maginnis, took over 15,000 pages of testimony since the complaint was filed Feb. 10, 1938. The hearings were tedious, expensive and disturbing to the trade.

The courts have always upheld exchanges in disciplining members, holding members are bound by the rules; and in the Cargill suit the Commission again upholds the power of exchanges over members.

The Commission found that the Act places upon the contract market the duty of providing for the prevention of manipulation of prices and the cornering of any commodity by the dealers and operators upon such contract market. This duty, it is noted, does not relate only to members of the contract markets but must be performed as to any one who may deal or operate on the market and it follows if the market has the duty to perform with respect to any one dealing on the market it must have the right and authority to control the activities of such persons, and a person dealing or operating on the market does so subject to the jurisdiction of the market in performing its duties under the Act.

Based upon the findings of fact, the Commission has determined and concluded:

The complainant has failed to establish that the respondent violated Section 5(a)5 of the Commodity Exchange Act in September, 1936, by failing to require the parties making delivery of corn on September, 1936, corn futures to furnish the parties obligated under such contracts to accept delivery, written notice of the date of delivery at least one business day prior to such date of delivery.

The orders issued by the Business Conduct Committee of the respondent in December, 1936, and September, 1937, requiring the complainant to reduce its positions in the futures market, were justified in the performance of the duty of the respondent to prevent manipulation of prices or corners of commodities, as the Business Conduct Committee had reason to believe that manipulation of prices existed or was threatened, and corners were threatened, due to the operations of the complainant in those markets.

The complainant has failed to establish that the respondent violated Section 5(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act in December, 1936, as to December, 1936 corn and wheat futures, by its governing board failing to provide for the prevention of manipulation of prices therein, or by permitting the Business Conduct Committee of respondent to attempt to manipulate prices

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## Gemberling Sec'y Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Ass'n

Don M. Gemberling has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., to fill the secretaryship vacated by the resignation of Ted Brash. Mr. Gemberling assumed his new duties Aug. 1.

No newcomer to the grain trade is this son of Harper Gemberling, manager of the O'Neill Grain Co., at Spokane, and his first experience with grain business was in his father's office. For the last three years he has been assistant to the manager of the Continental Grain Co. in Spokane.

Mr. Gemberling was born and educated in Spokane. He attended the State College of Washington for one year; then completed his education at Kinman Business University. He is married and has a daughter.

In a letter to members, a few days after he assumed charge, Mr. Gemberling set forth his policies, saying: Your new sec'y will do all that he can to uphold the high standard set by his predecessors. Uppermost in my mind will be the fact that we want a strong organization of active members, a solid combination of special interests bonded together to protect and promote their common interest. I regard it as my duty to supply you with necessary information, to assist in your meetings, and to help iron out any problems. In these duties I will receive the advice of our respected officers and directors; and from every member I solicit suggestions, criticisms or information.

The ass'n office is being continued at the same old stand, 343 Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash.



Don M. Gemberling, Spokane, Wash., Sec'y Pacific N-W Grain Dealers Ass'n.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Washington, Ind.—Corn in Daviess County has been seriously damaged by the drouth so many farmers have been cutting their corn to be used as fodder.—W. B. C.

Elsberry, Mo., Aug. 20.—Soybeans equal to last year, 1,000 acres this community, condition good. Corn, 75% of last year; wheat crop was 10% over last year.—Galloway Grain Co.

Casey, Ia., Aug. 20.—Bean acreage 100% condition, 100%; corn acreage, 90%, condition, 92%. Oats acreage, 75%; condition, 80%. Rains last three weeks damaged grain badly.—E. W. Miller & Co.

Berne, Ind.—Farmers in this section report that corn borers have done considerable damage to growing corn. Some report a 75% infestation, with many stalks having as many as fifteen borers.—W. B. C.

Creighton, Neb., Aug. 24.—Not any beans raised here to any amount; barley, oats and corn main crops. Small grain pretty good this year, quality excellent. Corn about 50% better than last year, the best since 1933.—M. J. Wagner.

Alexandria, S. D., Aug. 22.—No beans raised here; small grain fair to good; done threshing and 90% under seal; corn no good on account of dry and hot weather. They will plant about as usual next spring.—H. J. Brayter, manager, New Farmers Grain Co.

Decatur, Ind., Aug. 22.—Soybean acreage 10% more than last year; condition 75% due to dry weather; perhaps 5% will be cut for hay or plowed up. Corn condition 75%; oats yield about 50 bus., best quality in years, test about 34 to 40 lbs.—Berk Elevator Co.

Cartersville, Ia., Aug. 20.—Large acreage of beans, about 10% more than last year; look good; about 2% will be plowed under for fertilizer; oats very poor quality, too much rain; corn looks good, but a little late, in danger of frost.—Chas. Adam, Cartersville Supply Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian spring wheat estimate for the three western provinces is 498 million bushels this year compared with 463 million last year and the record outturn of 544½ million in 1928.—Sanford Evans, statistician.

Creston, Neb.—Corn acreage here is about 10% less than last year; oats, same; wheat, 10% less; barley, 20% more; corn now 50% of a crop; oats averaged 37 bus. per acre; barley, 33 bus. per acre; wheat, 18 bus. per acre.—Farmers Lumber & Grain Co., W. J. Langan, mgr.

Noblesville, Ind.—Farmers in northern and central Indiana, who feared that the corn crop had been damaged at least 40% by the severe drouth now believe that the rain of Sunday, Aug. 18, improved conditions to such an extent that they can expect an average crop.—W. B. C.

Grau (Ambia p.o.), Ind., Aug. 21.—Condition of beans 75%; acreage planted 10% over last year; corn 75% of crop hurt by heat and dryness; acreage, 10% less than last year; oats, grand, 50 to 75 bus. per acre; acreage, 20% lower than last year. No wheat here.—Grau Grain Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 22.—Average returns, on the whole, in Manitoba are slightly better than the last year in the southern districts. The area around Souris and Brandon suffered some from midsummer drought and yields are not as good as last year. The northern areas are later and cutting is only now getting underway. On the whole, yields in that area will be less than last year due to the early dryness. Yields in south-western Saskatchewan are going to be disappointing and a great deal less than last year. Grasshoppers and drought are mainly responsible for the deterioration in this area. Crops in the west-central area are exceptionally good but are still vulnerable to frost damage, apart from this, however, excellent yields may be anticipated.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon has made large inroads into the chewings fescue seed market formerly supplied by New Zealand. The Oregon chewings fescue seed, according to Prof. Hyslop of Oregon State College, shows a much higher germination than that which comes from New Zealand.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 24.—The consensus of opinion in contacting farmers and grain in Vanderburg, Posey and Spencer Counties in the Pocket area, during the past week, is we cannot expect over 50% of a corn crop in the territory covered. Drouth has caused the shortage and corn is in stage that rains would not help it very much.—H. H. H.

Beardsley, Minn., Aug. 22.—No beans out here. Wheat is much better than expected, about a 20 bu. average; quality good. Oats good quality, an average yield, 40 bus.; barley, good quality, average yield, 25 bus.; rye, good quality, average yield, 12 bus.; flax, good quality, yield about 7 bus.; corn is good but late; if we don't have frost before Sept. 15th it will make.—Dittes Bros., C. E. Dittes.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21.—Corn progress ranged from good to excellent over most of the northern division while elsewhere over the State it varied from fair to deteriorating. Nearly all of the corn is tasseled. Drouth damage amounts to about half in many central and southern localities. Apparently soybeans have suffered less severely from the drouth than corn.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Donnellson, Ill., Aug. 20.—Soybean acreage above normal; condition retarded by drouth; looking good since rains. Considerable acreage will be cut for hay for dairy purposes. Some corn on light soil was damaged by drouth but will have considerable good corn. Oats were biggest yield per acre we ever had but can't buy a bushel of them. Wheat made from 15 to 39 bus. per acre. Combining of red clover seed will start this week.—Donnellson Elevator, J. M. Hampton.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 24.—Estimating the corn crop, we had our traveling men in today, they think in some places it is damaged 50%, that is in Northern Indiana, but the consensus of opinion of people we have talked to is we will have 70% in Indiana of last year's crop; if we do have that will make us a better crop than the ten-year average. Oats harvest was the best we had in a number of years. There is a shortage right now of pasture and there is not going to be very little more corn than will go around. Everybody has more spring and summer pigs and are still farrowing them, than I can ever remember, but farmers are encouraged right now to buy some feed and push them as the market price is a little better. There will be about the usual acreage of wheat sown, we believe. There was about 1200 acres of flax grown in our county this year, the first of any consequence in half a life time.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 24.—While the rains were beneficial and very welcome, for the most part they came too late to change materially the corn prospect in the more important producing sections of the State. The rains and cool weather have given the crop a breathing spell and stopped further deterioration. Where grains were formed it will make a deeper grain and add to the weight. In the more favored rainfall areas, also on bottom lands and better soils, corn yields will average very good. The remainder of the crop is extremely uneven, varying from fair to so poor that some fields will not amount to much for grain and will be cut for forage. Faulty pollination, barren stalks, and under-sized ears are common in the drier areas. About 80 per cent of this year's acreage is in hybrid corn. It now looks as though Illinois average yield would be 40 bushels per acre, compared with 52 last year. Soybeans are reacting nicely to recent rains and cooler weather, although there are areas where the drouth is far from broken. Rowed beans, as well as the clean drilled beans in the favored rainfall areas, are podding good. In the dry territory and in the fields that are weedy and grassy you find poor stands and poor podding. In this dry section pods have not set on as near the bottom of the plant as normally. Present prospects would indicate an average yield for the State of 20 bushels per acre, compared with 24.5 last year. Some acreage now being plowed under and cut for hay. Growers are showing no interest in selling new crop beans.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—Condition of spring wheat as an average is 95.3; barley, 94.2. Production of fall wheat in Ontario for 1940 is estimated at 22,880,000 bus., as compared with 22,271,000 bus. in 1939.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

LaGrande, Ore., Aug. 21.—Crop indications in the Grand Ronde valley are for a slightly larger yield of wheat according to George W. Harris, manager of the Union County Grain Growers' Ass'n. It is expected that a heavier harvest of winter wheat will push the yield over last year's yield. The harvest of spring-sown grain will be lighter than last year's.—F. K. H.

Chilton, Wis., Aug. 22.—The barley yield is about 45 bus., oats 55, wheat 30. Barley is plump but all of it is stained from the rain. Oats are of very good test weight on a larger than normal acreage. Alsike clover is showing up fine. The yield was good, running from 3 to 7 bus. per acre of beautiful seed. Red clover fields are still in blossom, and show up fairly good, with a little less than the normal number of seed per blossom. How it will turn out depends upon the weather the next ten days or two weeks.—Knauf & Tesch Co., Wm. W. Knauf, pres.

Enid, Okla., Aug. 14.—With the exception of the eastern part of the state where rainfall was light, generous moisture has been reported over most of Oklahoma during the first part of August. Some few sections, however, in the western part report that there is still a deficiency of moisture for maturing the kafir and milo crop. From Eastern Oklahoma it is reported that the corn crop has gone backward, especially in the northern part. A reduction of the crop prospects is said to be about 25%. Nevertheless the government report indicates that Oklahoma will raise more corn than last year; i. e., 37½ million bus. against 27 million last year.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Camden, O., Aug. 18.—Southwestern Ohio is parched as a result of the intense heat and no rain for a period of five weeks. For a distance of sixty miles from the Ohio River and covering all or parts of at least ten counties, corn cannot make more than a fifty per cent normal yield and in many areas is a total loss. In some instances farmers have cut their corn in an endeavor to get some roughage to supplement a short crop of hay and a heavy shrinkage in soybeans. In the Cincinnati territory the drouth amounts to a near calamity, affecting not only field crops but the vegetable and canning industries. This condition only prevails in the limited section; and north of the latitude of Springfield and Columbus the State will harvest a normal crop of forage and coarse grains.—E. C. Eikenberry.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—Conditions on the western side of Indiana around Lafayette and north are better than elsewhere in the state as to moisture. According to Purdue Aug. 1 report the corn crop in Indiana indicated a reduced production of 12,000,000 bus. since

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Apr. 6	98,360	40,703	13,316	15,388	6,434
Apr. 13	103,489	39,872	12,989	15,911	6,377
Apr. 20	114,612	37,897	12,949	17,090	6,137
Apr. 27	124,422	34,933	12,675	18,379	5,781
May 4	128,045	31,613	12,601	17,875	5,172
May 9	129,259	32,035	12,006	18,469	4,809
May 11	124,526	30,967	11,493	18,454	4,629
May 18	87,599	27,004	9,202	16,565	3,105
May 25	76,840	24,507	8,514	16,200	2,583
June 1	74,843	23,935	7,209	16,262	2,388
June 8	70,025	23,292	6,831	16,190	2,388
June 15	67,184	23,456	6,339	15,823	2,170
June 22	66,555	23,493	6,818	15,817	2,121
June 29	65,468	22,290	7,087	15,836	2,224
July 6	68,804	22,335	7,643	15,164	1,802
July 13	76,482	21,943	8,296	15,303	1,810
July 20	79,485	20,683	8,474	15,805	1,732
July 27	79,178	21,409	8,075	16,330	1,827
Aug. 3	80,359	22,134	9,571	16,427	1,778
Aug. 10	82,082	22,982	10,061	16,734	2,390
Aug. 17	80,492	22,585	10,181	16,515	2,781
Aug. 24	77,354	22,927	10,164	16,075	2,906

\*High, 1940. †No trade.



July report. A greater damage has occurred since Aug. 1 than previous to that date, and the crop has been shortened proportionately more. The estimated corn production now is only 72% of last year's crop. In some localities fields of soybeans are only 3 to 10 inches high and the leaves are already turning brown. Hay and pasture crops have suffered severely from the continued dry weather. Oats are good, the first time in years.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## Supply of Rye Drops

Carryover domestic stocks of rye at the beginning of the 1940-41 marketing year July 1, were estimated at 21,000,000 bus., a drop of 2,000,000 bus. from the estimated 23,000,000 bus. on hand July 1, 1939.

The indicated 1940 production is 37,000,000 bus., bringing the total supply to 58,000,000 bus., compared with 62,000,000 bus. a year earlier, and 61,000,000 bus. for the 1935-39 average.

Disappearance of rye during the year accounted for 41,000,000 bus., the same as a year earlier, but 3,000,000 bus. less than the 1935-39 average of 44,000,000 bus. Normally about 9,000,000 bus. of rye are used for food, 9,000,000 for distilled spirits, 10,000,000 for seed, and 16,000,000 for feed.

## The Northwestern Flax Crop

Four hundred and thirty-six cars of flax arrived in Minneapolis Aug. 24, the largest amount since the 611 cars a week ago Monday. There has been good harvesting weather this week up to today. Yields reported from the southwestern district are very satisfactory. Harvesting is general in the northern districts. There is only one section of west central Minnesota where flax has not generally been cut. Some reports are received of flax molding in the shock from excess moisture in Iowa. The losses from this source will probably be small. Under pressure of large new crop arrivals, prices have declined this week although the retreat has been slow and stubborn.

To illustrate the shift that has taken place in the location of our northwestern flax crop: In 1929 Minnesota seeded only 15% of the total U. S. acreage; North Dakota and South Dakota combined seeded 70%. In 1940 Minnesota seeded 50% of the total acreage; North and South Dakota combined, only 35%. The improved yield resulting from such a shift of acreage may be seen from the fact that the Minnesota yield per acre in 1929 was 9 bushels, North Dakota 4.5, and South Dakota 4.7. In 1940 the Minnesota yield per acre is estimated at 10 bushels, the North Dakota at 5.5 and the South Dakota at 7.5. These increased yields per acre mean satisfied growers and help insure the permanence of the flax crop for the Northwest.

An increase of 25% in flax acreage plus a carry-over of about 580,000 bus. should provide Canada with around 3½ million bushels of flaxseed this year. The average requirements for Canada during the last eight years have been about 2½ million bushels annually. —Archer Daniels-Midland Co.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the two past weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat													
			Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
	High	Low	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
Chicago	110½	68¾	74	73¼	70½	71	70½	72¼	71½	72½	71½	71½	72¾	74½	74½	74½
Winnipeg	79¾	74¾	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Minneapolis	84¾	66½	71½	70½	67½	69¾	68¾	70½	71½	71¾	70¾	70¾	71¾	73	73	73
Kansas City	80¾	62¾	68½	67½	64½	65½	64½	67½	66½	67½	66½	66½	67½	69½	69½	69½
Duluth, durum	74	...	66½	65¾	64½	64½	63¾	64¾	64¾	65¾	64	63¾	64¾	67	67	67
Milwaukee	85½	68¾	74¾	73¾	70¾	71¾	70¾	72¾	72	72¾	71¾	71¾	72¾	...	...	...
			Corn													
			Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
			14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
Chicago	67¾	52½	55¾	55½	54½	54½	54½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	56	56½	56½	56½
Kansas City	57¾	51	53¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	54½	54½	54½	54½
Milwaukee	60¾	53½	55¾	55½	54½	54½	54½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	56½	56½
			Oats													
			Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
			14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
Chicago	34¼	27½	28½	27½	27½	27½	27½	28½	28½	29½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Winnipeg	29½	25¾	26¾	26	25¾	25¾	26	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27	27	27
Minneapolis	31	24½	25½	25	24½	24½	24½	26½	26½	26½	26	25½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Milwaukee	34¾	27¾	28½	28	27½	27½	27½	28½	28½	29½	28½	28½	28½	...	...	...
			Rye													
			Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
			14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
Chicago	50¾	39¾	43¼	42¼	40¼	40¾	40¼	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	41¾	41¾	41¾
Minneapolis	46¾	36¼	40	39¾	36¾	37¾	37¾	39¾	39	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Winnipeg	48¾	39¾	44	43¾	41¼	41¼	41¾	42¾	42¾	43¾	43	42¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
			Barley													
			Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
			14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
Minneapolis	38	33½	35¾	34½	33½	34	33¾	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾
Winnipeg	38½	30½	31¾	31½	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¾	32¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	34	34	34	34
			Soybeans													
			Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
			14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
Chicago	75¾	67	68	68¼	67¼	67¼	67¾	68	67¾	68	68	68¾	69¼	74	74	74
Canada exchange	...	...	86½	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87	87	87	87	87	87

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Elsberry, Mo., Aug. 20.—Very little wheat on farms, 60% under government loan.—Galloway Grain Co.

Cartersville, Ia., Aug. 20.—About 50% of oats in farmers' hands.—Chas. Adam, Cartersville Supply Co.

Creston, Neb.—Small grain about 80% in farmers' hands.—Farmers Lumber & Grain Co., W. J. Langan, mgr.

Creighton, Neb., Aug. 24.—Small grain practically all in farmers' hands; not much grain will be plowed up.—M. J. Wagner.

Washington, D. C.—Total wheat and flour shipments from Canada to United States ports in 1939-40 was 80,000,000 bus., compared with less than 30,000,000 and only 2,000,000 bus. in the crop years ending July 31, 1939, and 1938, respectively.

Fort William, Ont., Aug. 15.—Fort William received 72,102 bus. flaxseed during July, compared with 26,976 bus. during July last year, and shipped 40,767 bus., compared with 22,693. Mixed grain receipts were 21,619 bus., compared with 13,712 bus., and mixed grain shipments were 1,583 bus., compared with 6,309.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

Camden, O., Aug. 18.—Much of the corn of the 1939 crop which was sealed under government loans has been redeemed and sold, going not only to local feeders but to truckers who are carrying it into Kentucky and other states south of the river. No corn can be bought for less than 75c per bushel and yesterday a banker in Hamilton told me he had paid 81c per bushel for corn delivered to his feeding bins.—E. C. Eikenberry.

Duluth, Minn.—In the week ending Aug. 24, the Duluth market received 4,460 cars of grain with elevators unloading 5,104,000 bus. and in the same time shipped out 3,242,000 bus. but adding 2,182,000 bus. to the already large storage accumulations. However, there is still space for considerable amount of grain in the elevators. One noticeable feature is the strikingly small cash offerings in the market for sale. Traders lay this to the fact that government loan rates are well above the present market basis which not only stimulates acceptance of loans but also encourages a holding attitude on the part of producers not eligible for loans.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The Canadian freighter Lemoyne, the largest on the Great Lakes, loaded a 530,000 bus. of wheat and cleared for Kingston last week. The steamer belongs to the Canadian Steamship Lines, and holds a record for carrying 571,885 bus. The wheat was part of the 2,732,000 bus. brought in last fall from Canada and held in store here.—F. G. C.

Wamego, Kan., Aug. 15.—We had a very good run of wheat this year and did all right on it. Picking up a little sweet clover and alfalfa seed now to put in time but the crop is light here. Our corn is 60% gone in our territory so that will mean that very little will come to market and the trucks will be peddling everywhere.—John O. Ross, Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co.

Enid, Okla., Aug. 14.—Oats made a good yield in Oklahoma but have been coming to market rather slowly. Contrary to the usual custom, the greater part of the movement from the eastern part of Oklahoma is going north at this time; a condition which is quite unusual. Carlot receipts of wheat at Enid up to Aug. 10, 1940, were 10,577 cars; for a like period last year, receipts were 11,942 cars, or a difference

## Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	802,433	795,148	293,604	.....
Boston	156,668	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	15,517,000	12,189,000	2,378,000	3,156,000
Duluth	1,843,976	2,887,832	4,636,651	3,481,948
Ft. Wm.	27,261,101	13,005,067	13,371,076	20,681,534
Ft. Worth	5,579,000	9,986,200	1,713,600	3,490,200
Houston	.....	.....	1,000	60,581
Hutchins'n	8,132,600	5,012,000	.....	.....
Indianap's	2,607,000	2,270,000	192,000	449,000
Kan. City	41,288,000	33,867,200	10,318,045	9,159,945
Milwaukee	976,540	2,816,860	35,000	526,400
Minneapolis	3,537,000	6,312,000	2,518,500	1,960,500
N. Orleans	22,421	591,796	21,400	65,871
New York	1,096,394	564,200	1,742,000	357,000
Omaha	8,938,738	10,084,309	959,800	1,691,200
Peoria	1,275,000	1,249,300	552,120	954,800
Phila.	1,280,634	475,905	1,326,313	73,248
St. Joseph	6,944,000	6,593,600	1,446,400	1,865,600
St. Louis	12,963,000	15,215,500	3,951,500	3,937,500
Superior	1,021,516	1,321,000	2,353,020	2,009,499
Wichita	9,112,500	6,450,000	4,318,500	4,114,500

## Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	199,520	199,746	12,857	.....
Boston	119,593	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	7,491,000	3,732,000	8,613,000	4,620,000
Duluth	1,855,350	1,742,070	2,153,771	2,547,407
Ft. William	.....	.....	6,353	8,213
Ft. Worth	33,000	21,000	13,500	9,000
Indianapolis	1,096,500	1,647,000	714,000	1,242,000
Kansas City	841,500	439,500	369,000	472,500
Milwaukee	378,200	266,600	101,850	106,600
Minneapolis	1,656,000	808,500	1,152,000	1,327,000
New Orleans	138,226	427,602	106,700	131,814
New York	423,121	360,107	81,000	34,000
Omaha	4,898,124	666,400	626,220	1,378,638
Peoria	1,513,800	1,249,100	464,300	491,000
Philadelphia	68,081	13,928	113,872	18,105
St. Joseph	324,000	111,000	138,500	46,500
St. Louis	1,002,000	700,000	555,000	427,500
Superior	1,318,979	1,564,106	1,061,433	1,628,500
Wichita	1,300	2,600	.....	.....

## Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	3,552	360	.....	.....
Chicago	327,000	368,000	121,000	158,000
Duluth	318,386	804,769	385,081	520,022
Ft. William	466,929	1,917,960	1,021,354	2,013,545
Ft. Worth	4,800	4,800	1,600	.....
Hutchinson	11,200	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	4,500	4,500	1,500	1,500
Kansas City	28,800	32,000	1,600	4,800
Milwaukee	744,930	1,265,920	458,595	207,700
Minneapolis	1,494,300	2,607,800	1,271,600	1,511,300
New York	22,608	5,000	55,000	.....
Omaha	17,785	102,506	11,200	65,600
Peoria	272,400	218,200	114,800	134,200
Philadelphia	1,225	700	351	1,625
St. Joseph	.....	1,750	.....	.....
St. Louis	24,000	110,400	28,800	43,200
Superior	132,367	192,336	226,181	218,000
Wichita	2,600	.....	1,300	.....



of 1,365 cars. Probably, however, more wheat is being stored on farms subject to government loans than last year which may account for part of the difference.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort William, Ont., Aug. 20.—New grain is arriving daily at the lakehead from the prairies. The arrivals thus far have been light, only about 20 cars. The cars which have been received have brought some wheat, including No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern and No. 2 durum. This practically all is from Manitoba stations. A very few cars of new oats have arrived and several cars of new barley also have been received here.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 22.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 16, 1940, increased 2,616,966 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 189,988,311 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1939. The amount in store was reported as

## Soybean Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	60	3,497	.....	.....
Chicago	715,000	489,000	598,000	749,000
Indianapolis	30,000	4,200	26,000	4,200
Minneapolis	.....	.....	19,650	.....
Peoria	19,050	.....	17,050	.....
St. Joseph	28,500	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	3,200	9,600	.....	3,200

## Buckwheat and Grain Sorghum Production

Washington, D. C.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. D. A. makes the following report based on conditions Aug. 1:

State	BUCKWHEAT				Production	
	Acreage		Average		1939	1940
	1939	1940	1929-38	1939		
	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. bushels	Thous. bushels		
Me. ....	9	8	204	117	136	
N. Y. ....	134	141	2,570	2,077	2,397	
Pa. ....	113	96	2,538	1,808	1,632	
Ohio ....	12	13	359	192	221	
Ind. ....	12	15	215	168	202	
Ill. ....	1	1	102	16	15	
Mich. ....	19	17	237	247	230	
Wis. ....	13	14	173	162	175	
Minn. ....	15	14	231	188	154	
Iowa ....	3	3	78	36	40	
Md. ....	5	6	112	100	120	
Va. ....	13	15	175	182	210	
W. Va. ....	15	14	335	248	238	
N. C. ....	4	4	56	56	56	
U. S. ....	379	373	7,617	5,739	5,993	

State	GRAIN SORGHUMS				Production	
	Acreage		Average		1939	1940
	1939	1940	1929-38	1939		
	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. bushels	Thous. bushels		
Mo. ....	225	214	2,270	3,600	2,996	
S. Dak. ....	509	468	.....	4,072	3,276	
Nebr. ....	541	703	1,208	5,410	6,327	
Kans. ....	1,316	1,895	12,288	11,186	18,002	
Okla. ....	1,200	1,380	12,433	9,600	13,110	
Tex. ....	3,465	3,846	45,412	38,115	48,075	
Colo. ....	253	402	2,048	2,150	3,819	
N. Mex. ....	350	378	3,348	4,725	3,402	
Calif. ....	109	149	3,219	2,943	4,619	
U. S. ....	8,055	9,523	84,148	83,102	105,095	

State	FLAXSEED				Production	
	Yield per acre		Estimated		1939	1940
	1939	1940	1929-38	1939		
	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated		
Mich. ....	8.5	9.0	59	68	81	
Wis. ....	11.0	12.0	58	121	168	
Minn. ....	10.0	10.0	5,140	12,230	15,410	
Iowa ....	10.5	12.0	147	945	2,400	
N. Dak. ....	5.0	5.5	3,342	2,055	3,619	
S. Dak. ....	8.0	7.7	959	1,296	2,171	
Kans. ....	7.9	9.0	280	735	1,170	
Tex. ....	11.5	6.0	.....	207	174	
Mont. ....	4.5	6.0	495	562	810	
Ariz. ....	22.0	22.0	.....	110	264	
Calif. ....	16.0	21.0	549	1,728	2,814	
U. S. ....	8.9	9.2	10,846	20,330	29,279	

State	BEANS (Dry Edible)				Production	
	Average		1939		1939	Indicated 1940
	1929-38	1939	1929-38	1939		
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. ....	1,062	1,134	1,087	1,087	1,087	
Mich. ....	3,974	4,520	4,160	4,160	4,160	
Nebr. ....	104	154	190	190	190	
Mont. ....	274	207	225	225	225	
Idaho ....	1,522	1,551	1,846	1,846	1,846	
Wyo. ....	403	460	550	550	550	
Colo. ....	1,118	1,360	1,324	1,324	1,324	
N. Mex. ....	542	409	373	373	373	
Calif. ....	3,879	3,990	4,696	4,696	4,696	
U. S. ....	13,086	13,962	14,649	14,649	14,649	

\*Bags of 100 pounds.

284,567,724 bus. compared with 281,950,758 bus. for the preceding week and 95,579,413 bus. for the week of Aug. 18, 1939. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Aug. 16, 1940, amounted to 3,569,196 bus., an increase of 1,161,471 bus. over the revised figure of the preceding week when 2,407,725 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 5,693,928 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the two weeks from Aug. 1, 1940, to Aug. 16, 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1939: Manitoba 1,449,045 (6,177,187); Saskatchewan 2,387,133 (1,881,525); Alberta 2,140,743 (1,345,240) bus. For the two weeks ending Aug. 16, 1940, and the same period in 1939, 5,976,921 and 9,403,952 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

## Crime Does Not Pay

V. N. Rys, manager of the state grain elevator at Kurman, in the Crimea, Russia, has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Crimea, according to reports from Moscow.

The charge was falsification of records, and selling grain for private profit.

## An Exchange Can Set Settlement Price

(Continued from page 155)

downward, to attempt to aid and abet manipulation of prices downward, to manipulate prices downward, or to aid and abet manipulation of prices downward.

The complainant has failed to establish that the respondent violated Section 5(d) of the Commodity Exchange Act in September, 1937, as to September, 1937 corn futures, by its governing board failing to provide for the prevention of manipulation of prices therein, or by permitting the Business Conduct Committee of respondent to attempt to manipulate prices downward, to attempt to aid and abet manipulation of prices downward, to manipulate prices downward, or to aid and abet manipulation of prices downward.

The Commission ordered the complaint dismissed.

Parity provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, figures one statistician, should make the loan price on corn about 61½¢ per bu. this year.

## Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	58,235	61,429	.....	.....
Boston	16,000	16,200	.....	.....
Chicago	2,215,000	2,187,000	8,613,000	1,819,000
Duluth	37,797	771,540	116,401	544,571
Ft. William	1,878,232	3,517,532	1,353,374	3,061,258
Ft. Worth	244,000	180,000	76,000	30,000
Indianapolis	428,000	402,000	402,000	388,000
Kansas City	52,000	246,000	18,000	108,000
Milwaukee	15,820	61,020	46,500	76,000
Minneapolis	686,250	1,775,250	553,500	1,469,250
New Orleans	2,000	4,000	25,600	1,770
New York	105,186	95,600	2,000	.....
Omaha	16,000	564,000	29,710	192,614
Peoria	336,000	316,000	170,000	144,000
Philadelphia	1,777	8,650	12,304	16,659
St. Joseph	134,000	334,000	14,000	12,000
St. Louis	380,000	196,000	208,000	130,000
Superior	46,692	607,045	75,508	610,350
Wichita	.....	21,000	.....	4,500

## Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1939, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Baltimore	30,687	22,798	.....	.....
Boston	.....	2,200	.....	.....
Chicago	359,000	98,000	145,000	110,000
Duluth	28,435	288,458	439,483	427,117
Ft. William	414,142	1,917,960	1,021,354	2,013,545
Ft. Worth	.....	4,500	1,500	.....
Indianapolis	72,000	126,000	39,000	39,000
Kansas City	3,000	33,000	7,500	15,000
Milwaukee	1,510	8,490	57,730	6,275
Minneapolis	357,000	1,074,000	241,500	157,500
New Orleans	.....	1,500	.....	.....
New York	.....	1,700	99,000	.....
Omaha	21,185	70,000	19,600	43,450
Peoria	43,600	55,400	.....	2,400
Philadelphia	1,708	2,507	12,672	1,526
St. Joseph	.....	10,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	13,500	13,500	10,500	9,000
Superior	4,556	218,267	17,500	254,000

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# Storage Annex at Edinburg, Ill.

Storage is the sole purpose of a 100,000 bu. annex built to their 50,000 bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator for Rink & Scheib at Edinburg, Ill., by Chalmers & Borton.

The annex is of reinforced concrete. It consists of six cylindrical tanks, 20 ft. in diameter, and 67 ft. high, with four interspace and outer-space bins. The foundation for the annex covers a 40x60 ft. area on the ground, and incorporates a tunnel under the tanks and bins thru which a 12 inch screw conveyor, driven by a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor, draws grain from the annex to a leg in the elevator.

The new annex is fitted with a Zeleny thermometer system, with thermocouples at intervals thru the depth of each bin. The cables used in this installation are run in conduit from the outside roof fittings, being carried over the roof and down the side wall to the ground level, terminating in a dust-proof reading instrument cabinet on the side wall, just inside the building. This system uses no electric power and operates with great accuracy.

Connection between the headhouse and the annex is made at the top by another 12 inch schew conveyor, with 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor, the conveyor discharging thru steel spouting into the tanks.

At the top of each bin is a ventilating cone. The support for the screw conveyor includes a cat-walk for passage from the top of the concrete annex to the cupola of the elevator. Down the side of one of the tanks, reaching nearly to the ground, is a steel ladder.

## Wickard Heads U.S.D.A.

Claude R. Wickard, under sec'y of agriculture, has been named by President Roosevelt to succeed to the post of sec'y left vacant by the resignation of Henry A. Wallace for campaign purposes.

Graduating from Purdue University in 1915, Claude Wickard assumed management of the family farm in Carroll County, Ind., where he was born.

Devoting his efforts to raising Angus cattle, Hampshire hogs, corn, wheat, and alfalfa, he was successful in winning several awards for his farm activities.

Political activity led to his election as a state senator in 1932. In July, 1933, he served on a com'te delegated by a farm conference at Des Moines, Ia., to draft corn and hog programs. A month later he entered the U.S.D.A. as assistant chief of the A.A.A. corn-hog section.

Paul H. Appleby, assistant to Wallace since 1933, was named to take Wickard's place as under sec'y.



O. H. Rink at the bin temperature recorder.

The 50,000 bu. elevator of Rink & Scheib that serves as headhouse for the new annex is part small grain storage, and part ear corn crib, tho the crib is screened inside with hardware cloth so that it can be used for oats storage.

Machinery in this headhouse includes two legs with 7x16 inch Salem cups, each leg with elevating capacity for 2,500 bus. per hour. In the basement is a 2,000 bu. per hour Western corn sheller; in the cupola, a 2,000 bu. per hour Western gyrating cleaner. Grain is dumped in either of two receiving sinks with a Mc-Millin electric overhead truck lift, and the sinks have shaker feeders to clear them quickly.

Legs, sheller, and cleaner are run by two 20 h.p. single cylinder distillate burning engines, connected thru clutches to a single drive shaft. The engines are housed in a separate, brick engine house.

Incoming grain is weighed on a truck scale at the company's two-room office. Outbound grain is weighed thru a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale in the elevator cupola.

Proud of their new storage annex, proprietors O. H. Rink and J. P. Scheib plan con-

struction of a new office to match its gleaming attractiveness.

The partners now have a total of 150,000 bus. of storage space, all on their own ground,

and served by the B. & O. R. R. at Edinburg. In addition they operate 50,000 bu. elevators at Sharpsburg, and at Dunkel station, each of which normally handles about 300,000 bus. of grain annually.

At Edinburg, where the partners are themselves in charge, they usually handle around 500,000 bus. of corn, soybeans, wheat, and oats annually. But grain does not account for all of their business. The Rink & Scheib enterprise incorporates a multiplicity of side lines that run a long list from hog feeders, thru tile, fence, feeds, and seeds, to insecticides, grease, and oil.

**Washington, D. C.**—An average of 1,066 mills reported grinding 476,261,610 bus. of wheat into 104,448,505 bbls. flour during the crop year ending June 30, compared with 1,105 mills grinding 479,161,195 bus. of wheat into 104,637,760 bbls. of flour during the like 12 months a year ago, reports the Bureau of the Census. The report points out that 814 mills accounted for 96.2% of the wheat flour production in June.



Two views of the 50,000 bu. Rink & Scheib elevator at Edinburg, Ill., with its 100,000 bu. reinforced concrete annex.



## A White Office in a Green Setting

Beauty can be combined with utility, as is well illustrated by the office of the Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., at Wamego, Kan., owned by J. W. Machin, and operated by Mr. Machin, and J. O. Ross, sec'y of the company.

The story and one-half structure is attractively designed and gleams invitingly in its white paint under the summer sun. The awning at the front helps make the office look cool, but coolness becomes a fact inside. In the office basement is a combination air conditioning unit and furnace that tempers the temperature at every season of the year.

Flow of air-conditioned air about the office is encouraged by the absence of partitions. The office is just one big room. Working space is separated from display areas and customer space only by a counter. Behind the counter is the McCaskey charge account system, the electric adding machine, the cash register, the safe, and the shelves and cabinets for office supplies and fixtures. In a bay window at the south side of the 25x40 ft. building is the beam of the 20-ton Howe scale and the Howe Weightograph, so located that all parts of the scale deck may be seen from the scale beam. Old records are kept upstairs, but still in order, should reference to them become necessary.

Things are made handy for the farmers in this office. A desk, with light, and pens and ink, sets in one corner of the customers' space for those who like to do their own figuring. Another corner has a radio, with comfortable chairs grouped around it for those who want to listen to the farm and home hour, the markets, political propaganda, or just pleasant music.

Discussions in the arm-chair division warm up sometimes. For this reason Managers Machin and Ross have their long-distance telephone in an insulated booth where they can do business without the interference of local conversation.

A gleaming white office on the main street of Wamego, with plenty of parking space around it for the trucks that hurry to and from the wheat fields in the harvest rush, is attractive all by itself, but Machin and Ross did not stop with the building. They landscaped the vacant space between the office and an adjacent warehouse with trees and shrubs, a thick mat of green grass, and a white trellis at the front covered with purple flowering bean vines. Thruout the summer this little park

stays green and inviting, kept well watered by outlets from the air conditioning system in the office.

A general grain, feed, seed, and coal business has many rush periods, and many busy days. Managers Machin and Ross believe modern facilities save needless steps. A step in this direction is the seven-station Talkaphone that connects the office with the warehouses, and with the workrooms of the elevator which is about 100 ft. away from the office.

The elevator performs many services. It is fitted with a seed cleaner, a grain cleaner, a corn sheller, a Jay Bee hammer mill and large feed mixer, an Ehrsam corn mill, a Majestic clover huller, and a Boss air-blast car loader, in addition to the customary dumps and elevating machinery, so communication with the office is necessarily frequent.

The Wamego Seed & Elevator Co. was established by Mr. Machin in 1908. Mr. Ross came with him as sec'y in 1912. Hale and hearty at 72, Mr. Machin is still vitally interested in the problems of the grain trade and holds frequent conference with Mr. Ross. As a past president and a present director of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, and an avid reader of his trade journals, Mr. Ross keeps well informed on business trends.

See outside front cover for photographs.

## Seasonal Wage-Hour Exemption Delayed

Seasonal exemption from the provisions of the Wage-Hour Act, granted by the wage-hour administrator on July 26, is held up pending a public hearing.

Objections to the exemption were filed within the 15-day period by the Flour, Cereal, Feed Mill, and Grain Elevators Workers Union, of Kansas City, Mo., and the American Grain Processors Council, of San Francisco, Cal., both affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

Because procedure under wage-hour hearings requires considerable time, it probably will be October before further progress can be made, according to Executive Vice-President Ray Bowden, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which was aided by other grain and mill groups in obtaining the ruling for exemption to which the labor unions objected.

## J. P. Goodrich Passes On

James P. Goodrich, 76-year-old former governor of Indiana, officer in Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., lawyer, and firm exponent of business methods in politics, passed away at Winchester, Ind., Aug. 15, in a relapse from a siege of pneumonia.

Mr. Goodrich was a typical Hoosier, whose hard work led him to a realization of most of his ambitions. He was born on a farm near Winchester, Feb. 18, 1864.

In 1889, Mr. Goodrich, with less than \$500 capital, and a second-hand hay press as equipment, went into the hay buying and shipping business. Four years later he bought a site in Winchester where he erected an office, a large hay barn, and a large power hay press. Flour and feed were added to the lines he handled and more hay presses were bought in an expansion that followed the demands of his customers. In 1896, P. E. Goodrich became actively interested in the business and the firm of Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co. was born, with J. B. Goodrich as its president, P. E., and W. W., as sec'y-treasurer and manager, and vice president, respectively, and J. P., and E. S. as directors. Grain became an important part of the business, and the company started the construction of a long line of elevators to become a major influence in the grain and feed trade of Indiana.

With the passing of the management of Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co. to his brother,

P. E. Goodrich, J. P. Goodrich turned his interest to the practice of law, and entered politics.

## A Special Wheat Elevator Uses Rope Drive

By F. D. STOVER

When wheat matures and the wheat berries turn hard and flinty, their weight pulls over the head in a gentle nod that beckons to the combines. Then the tractors and the combines start. The golden flow of wheat streams to each country elevator from ten to a hundred fields at a time. Railroads rush endless long trains of empties to country sidings, and fill equally long trains with loaded cars for transport to the huge terminal elevators in central markets. Boards of trade become beehives of activity, with cash grain men working far into the night.

In a little while the wheat fields are bare. The mad rush of wheat to market is over. The golden flow dries up, and little is left for an exclusive wheat buyer to do except settle his accounts, and sit down and wait thru the endless months to another harvest.

It was to meet this condition that a specialized wheat receiving and shipping elevator was developed by one live company in the great Southwest. The elevator consists of a leg that will elevate 3,000 bus. of wheat per hour, a grate-covered receiving pit that will hold 700 bus., an efficient overhead truck lift, and two studded bins.

The high-speed leg is carried on anti-friction bearings. It is run by a reclaimed combine motor, or small gasoline engine thru a vertical rope drive to the leg head. So the rope drive, in this section of the trade, where economical, high-speed operation is demanded for a short time in an elevator that is closed and locked up after the wheat harvest is over, has staged a comeback.

Since fire hazards involved will not permit installation of a gasoline or oil engine in the cupola of an elevator, use of this form of power involves transmission of power over long distances to reach from a driving shaft up thru a leg well to a head shaft.

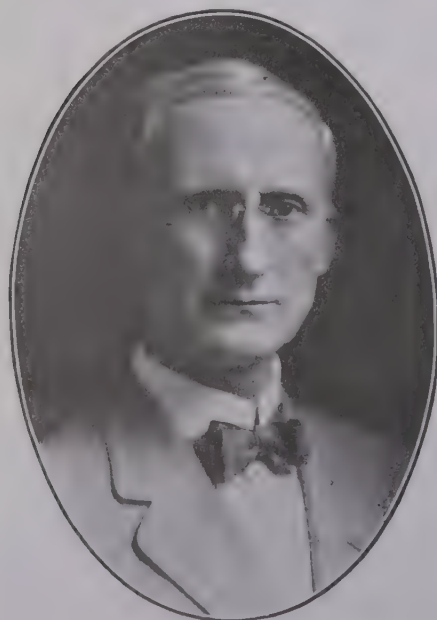
Transmission rope as used in country grain elevators, is invariably arranged on the American, or tension pulley system. This consists essentially of loops of rope being passed around an extra sheave between the driving and the driven sheave, this extra sheave being weighted to keep the rope running taut thru the grooves.

The amount of power transmitted in the average country elevator where rope drives are used is not normally great, 10 to 20 h.p. handling the average load. Two or three strands of 1½ to 2 inch transmission rope are sufficient to handle this power load.

Splicing of rope to make it endless for use in transmitting power is still a familiar art to many of the older grain elevator operators.

Splicing of rope consists of unlaying the strands of the rope for a distance of about six feet back from each end of the rope, cutting and butting the center core together, then alternately laying strands from either end into the places left empty by cutting of strands in the opposite end. The process is carried a step farther by splitting the ends of the strands and working the half strand ends around each other. As many bands are used as are needed to transmit the required power.

Transmission rope varies from ordinary rope. Best quality transmission rope has its strands and the center core impregnated with graphite bound into the rope with tallow to act as a lubricant and prevent the bending fibres of the rope from grinding themselves to pieces. A rope so made will wear on the outside about as fast as it will on the inside, consequently the appearance of the outside is a dependable guide to its general condition.



Hon. James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind., Deceased.



## Illinois Elevator Ships by Truck

Built on private property, across the street from the tracks of the Big Four and Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads, at Irving, Ill., is the 6,500 bu. studded elevator of the Irving Grain Co.

The elevator is designed to deal with the truck trade, and about 90% of its shipments of grain move by truck. It consists of two large bins, a receiving pit and truck dump, and three spouts to the outside of the structure to load three transport trucks at a time.

The building is 12 ft. wide, 36 ft. long, 52 ft. from the bottom of the pit to the ridge of the cupola, 32 ft. from the foundation level to the plate. A workfloor in this part of the structure divides it into two large, deep bins, with hopped bottoms of reinforced concrete. When the elevator is completed it will be 24 ft. wide and will have four bins. Two more bins will be built out from the side of the present building to bring the total capacity to 13,000 bus.

In this elevator is one leg, fitted with 6x11 inch Calumet buckets for fast handling of grain. The leg is driven by a 10-h.p. totally inclosed motor thru V belts to a jack shaft and roller chain to the head.

Attached to one side of the elevator is a 45 ft. long, 14 ft. wide driveway. In this driveway is a single, grate-covered receiving pit with capacity for 300 bus., and a McMillin overhead trucklift.

The turnhead at the top of the leg passes grain into either truck loading spout so that three transport trucks may be loaded at the same time. Two of these spouts pass thru the bins to the west side of the structure to reach trucks backed up under them. The third angles out over the driveway on the opposite side.

The elevator is owned by the Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co., which has a similar elevator off the railroad at Hillsboro, and the Toberman Grain Co., which has a truckload receiving elevator at East St. Louis, Ill. Associated with the group is the Barnstable Feed & Supply Co. at Nokomis, Ill., which also has a 15,000-bu. elevator located on private property.

Local manager is Miss Doris Hines, who is well versed in grain handling thru her experience in the offices of the Barnstable Feed & Supply Co. and the Nokomis Equity Elevator Co. at Nokomis. She also looks after the farm supply business of the Irving Grain Co., which includes feed grinding service and a long list of retail items like feed, poultry equipment, and similar merchandise such as is handled at the Nokomis and Hillsboro plants.

Grain dealers should consider handling "seed" in connection with other products in a feed business, according to President of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

## Soybean Grade Specifications Unchanged

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture announced Aug. 21 that the grades for soybeans to be effective Nov. 20 under the Grain Standards Act are basically the same as those in effect at present and since they were last revised Sept. 3, 1935.

The grade specifications will remain unchanged. Officials say that they expect the transition will be made with very little or no confusion.

Until Nov. 20 soybeans will continue to be inspected in the same manner and under the same authority and regulations as at present.

Argentine corn is being offered currently at Atlantic coast ports at 76c per bu., import duty and landing charges paid. With freight rates available from seaboard ports this corn can be delivered in New England feeding districts at 80 to 85c per bu., compared with American corn in the same areas as at 81c.

## CCC Reports on 1940 Wheat Loans

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Aug. 21 that through Aug. 8 70,955 producers had secured loans totaling \$36,019,761.58 on 50,081,261 bushels of wheat stored in local warehouses and farm storage in twenty-nine states. The average amount of wheat per loan was 710 bus. valued at \$507.64.

The outstanding loans by states were:

State	Bushels		Amount
	Farm Storage	Warehouse Storage	
California .....	912	57,881	\$ 40,795.39
Colorado .....	...	483,931	308,177.91
Idaho .....	...	404,383	214,218.99
Illinois .....	1,819,927	1,419,502.44	1,419,502.44
Indiana .....	...	620,242	448,074.94
Iowa .....	...	296,588	212,232.20
Kansas .....	671	15,984,417	11,342,081.49
Kentucky .....	...	194,581	145,003.73
Maryland .....	...	3,884	2,830.64
Michigan .....	...	33,173	22,654.36
Minnesota .....	...	10,425	7,543.18
Missouri .....	...	2,885,390	2,085,583.22
Montana .....	...	192,868	107,113.17
Nebraska .....	1,610	2,504,932	1,782,370.76
New Mexico .....	1,004	13,651	11,329.59
North Dakota .....	...	21,556	16,002.25
Ohio .....	...	621,563	472,491.27
Oklahoma .....	303,092	12,040,923	8,852,138.88
Oregon .....	12,723	374,541	225,757.26
Pennsylvania .....	...	6,611	4,874.13
South Dakota .....	...	326,994	239,976.58
Tennessee .....	...	201,876	158,322.59
Texas .....	16,595	10,507,164	7,623,508.81
Utah .....	...	46,924	23,229.58
Virginia .....	...	38,597	29,028.55
Washington .....	...	360,457	205,558.66
West Virginia .....	...	2,981	2,581.69
Wisconsin .....	...	24,784	16,778.32
Wyoming .....	...	...	...
Total .....	336,608	50,081,261	\$36,019,761.58

## Soybeans Go Under Grain Standards Act

By amendment (Public No. 750, 76th Congress) to the Grain Standards Act approved on July 18, soybeans are classed with grains subject to the provisions of this act, and to official inspection by licensed grain inspectors. The amendment makes inspection of soybeans compulsory rather than voluntary as such inspection was under the seed and hay division of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The official grain standards for soybeans become effective Nov. 20. A release from the U. S. Department of Agriculture setting forth these standards shows virtually no change from the standards established Sept. 3, 1935, for use by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on a voluntary basis. Changes made are minor, consisting principally of rewording terms and definitions but not changing their meanings.

Soybeans follow the same classifications as before. But the classes are now numbered. Yellow soybeans fall in Class I; green soybeans, Class II; brown soybeans, Class III; black soybeans, Class IV, and mixed soybeans, Class V.

Minimum test weight per bu., and maximum limits of moisture, splits, damage, foreign material, and other classes of soybeans, remain unchanged, but the words "well screened," are removed from requirements covering condition and general appearance for No. 1 grade in all classes.

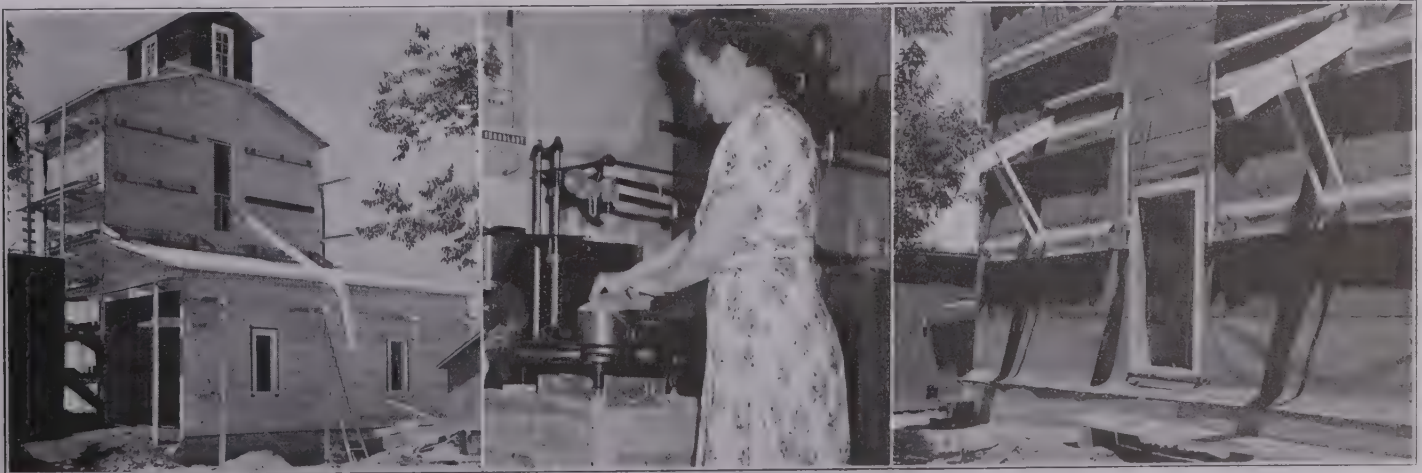
Stones and cinders are an excuse for throwing soybeans into Sample Grade in the new definition of this grade, which reads: "Sample grade shall include soybeans . . . which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which contain stones and/or cinders; or which are musty, sour, heating, or hot; or which are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality."

In the definition of the grade factor "damage," the word "materially" is substituted for "distinctly" to make this definition read: "Damaged soybeans shall be . . . materially damaged by weather, frost, heat, insects, disease, or otherwise."

The definition for splits has been shortened to read: "Splits shall be sound pieces of soybeans, but shall not include soybeans with cracked skins only, or with less than one-fourth of the bean broken off."

Other minor changes in wording from the standards in use before soybeans were included in the Grain Standards Act, are simple clarifications, with no change in meaning.

July exports of corn jumped to 6,700,000 bus. in July after lagging for several months.



L to R: Truck loading elevator of Irving Grain Co., Irving, Ill., under construction; Miss Doris Hines, local manager; Spouts for loading transport trucks.



## From Abroad

**Japan's** wheat crop is officially estimated at 61,308,000 bus., compared with 61,086,000 bus. in 1939.

**Buenos Aires, Argentina**—S. S. Petsamo, which sailed from here on June 6 with a cargo of maize and bran for Cork, has been torpedoed off the coast of Ireland.

**Greece** officially estimates its wheat harvest at 34,170,000 bus., compared with 38,290,000 bus. in 1939. Average annual consumption requirements are 48,000,000 bus.

**Canada** exported 210,000,000 bus. of wheat, or nearly a third of the total reported for leading exporting countries of the world, during the crop year ending June 30. Argentina, next largest exporter, shipped 178,000,000 bus.

**Australia's** wheat crop is expected to total 100,000,000 bus. less than last season's yield of 216,000,000 bus. From the last crop 122,250,000 bus. have been sold. Export sales are reported short of expectations. Some shortage of bottoms for ocean movement is reported.

**Great Britain** has raised prices paid for imported grains during the last 11 months to: Corn, 60c to \$1 per bu.; barley, 51c to \$1.32; oats, 38c to 88c. Imported feed grains are enjoying higher prices in line with higher prices being paid English farmers for domestic grains.

**Rumania's** official wheat crop estimate has dropped to 57,040,000 bus., compared with 68,000,000 bus. 10 days earlier. Including the estimated carryover of 14,800,000 bus., this estimate gives the present Rumania a total supply of 71,840,000 bus. with which to meet estimated home requirements of 92,000,000 bus.

**Rosario, Argentina.**—The fourth largest elevator in Argentina is under construction here and expected to be completed before the end of 1941, in spite of hostilities abroad. Required iron and steel work was ordered and delivered before the outbreak of hostilities. The elevator is a government project and is expected to have capacity for 75,000 tons.

**Argentina** removed, on Aug. 19, the restrictions it placed on wheat and flaxseed markets May 28. Pegged futures prices on the exchanges at Buenos Aires and Rosario, which were 70c on wheat and \$1.16½ on flaxseed per bu. for August delivery, at Buenos Aires, were abolished. Wheat dropped nearly 1c per bu. with removal of the peg. Argentina now carries no minimum guaranteed prices for grain growers except on corn.

**Russia's** grain crops are 62% gathered, but deliveries are disappointing, according to Broomhall, who reports a Rumanian wheat crop estimate of 86,600,000 bus., compared with 163 million last year. This is about 8 million below normal requirements. The export ban still exists. The wheat crop in Yugoslavia is 73,600,000 bus., compared with 105,600,000 in 1939, or 10 million below normal requirements. The Bulgarian wheat crop is 62 million bus., against 79 million last year, 6 million below normal requirements.

**Buenos Aires** minimum corn prices have been abolished, but the Argentine government has been authorized to purchase shelled corn at 35½c a bu. until Dec. 15, and ear corn at 29½c to Nov. 13. The old minimum was 32¼c a bu. Purpose of the new purchase price is to meet the emergency created by restrictions on exports of Argentine corn due to blockades in Europe. Argentina still has 254,818,000 bus. of corn in its available surplus and 12,953,000 bus. wheat, says Broomhall. The new government buying plan contemplates sales to exporters as soon as demand develops, or European markets are reopened.

**A Peruvian** resolution of July 8 requires that flour milled from imported wheat must be mixed with flour from domestic rye and Quinoa (a Peruvian indigenous plant) in proportions of 80%, 15%, and 5% respectively.

**Oslo, Norway**—The Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab is reported erecting a plant for experiments with economic recovery of potash salts from sea water. Claimed by the company is discovery of reagents that yield extremely soluble potash salts, and make possible direct precipitation of potash from sea water in the form of a filterable compound.

**France** produced 275,000,000 bus. of wheat last year, held a carryover of 84,000,000 bus., and imported from African colonies 11,000,000 bus., a total of 370,000,000 bus., or enough for home needs and for a carryover into the 1940-41 season of about 45,000,000 bus. Germany is presumed to have requisitioned this surplus, and the new crop cannot be large with the destruction of fields that must have followed the invasion.

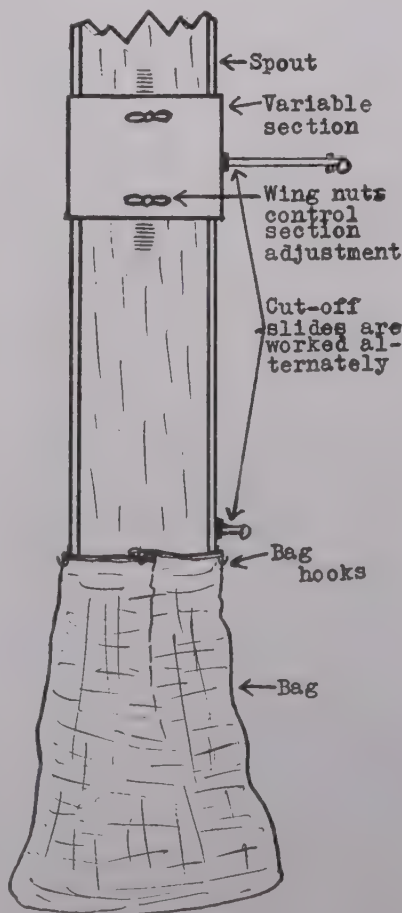
The C.C.C. loan on cotton grown in 1940 will be 8.51c, an increase from 8.3c last year, per pound, it was announced Aug. 9.

## Ice Cold Water for Farmer Patrons

Ice cold drinking water is on tap in the office of M. J. Buscher & Son at Litchfield, Ill., without any of the nuisance that accompanies keeping ice in a bucket of water.

J. Paul Buscher bought an old ice box, piped city water into its ice chamber, passing this water thru cooling coils to a spigot on the outside of the box.

Every other day he buys a dime's worth of ice and drops it into the ice chamber of the box. Here it cools the coils thru which the drinking water passes on its way to the spigot.



A Bagging Spout End.

## Wages of Fire

One of the most violent preying monsters annually taking toll from the American people is fire. The loss in life and in property to this monster runs into many millions of dollars each year. Yet it is an unnecessary loss. Much of it could be so easily prevented by a little forethought, and careful elimination of the hazards that may be depended upon to start fires.

Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 6-12, will concentrate attention upon those hazards that feed to the monster, fire, American lives, and American dollars.

The toll in life is tremendous. In the first four months of this year there were four fires in the country that claimed 8 or more lives each.

The year 1939 saw a total of 660,000 fires in the United States. The causes for these fires varied widely. Most potent single cause was smoking. This hazard accounted for 90,000 blazes, a great many more than the next most potent hazard, that broad classification, "unknown," which was credited with 74,000 fires. Sparks on roofs accounted for 63,000 fires, and the close associate of this hazard, defective or overheated chimneys and flues, was the cause of another 54,000. Lightning is still a hazard, causing 36,900 fires. Inflammable liquids are not far behind as a hazard, causing 27,600 blazes, almost the same number that had their source in defective or overheated heaters, credited with 27,000.

From here the number of fires per hazard drop rapidly. Exposure is the recorded cause for 25,000 fires; motors and electrical appliances, for 23,000; lamps and stoves, 22,000; spontaneous ignition, 20,000; rubbish, 19,000; matches, 18,000.

Do you have a hazard laying around your elevator? If so, clean it up. Join the ranks of the fire preventers NOW.

## Spout Measures Bulk Ground Products

George Klingenberg, who operates a grain elevator at Concordia, Mo., is a perpetual inventor.

Latest of the ideas he passes on to his fellow grain dealers who operate feed grinders and mixers is a spout end that measures bulk commodities according to volume.

His idea is incorporated in the accompanying sketch. It consists essentially of two cut-off slides in a sacking spout, with a given space between them to inclose a given number of cubic inches of capacity. The top slide is mounted in a telescoping section that fits around the spout. This telescoping section may be moved up and down, and locked in any position within its range of travel by wing nuts, to adjust the capacity of the spout end according to the commodity being sacked.

When the bottom slide is closed and the top slide is opened, ground products or bulk grain flowing from a bin over the spout is stopped by the bottom slide. Then when the top slide is pushed in to cut off the flow, and the bottom slide is opened the commodity imprisoned between the two cut-off slides is allowed to drop into the sack hung on the end of the spout. Pushing the bottom slide in again, and opening the top slide allows the space between the slides to fill again preparatory to emptying into another sack.

Says Inventor Klingenberg, "This simple device will fill a sack with a measured quantity of material in the hopper or bin above the spout, according to the adjustment of the telescoping section. Bags filled with this device will not vary much more than a quarter pound in weight. The device can be operated by one man about as fast as he can push and pull the slides."



# How to Stop Chinch Bug Losses

W. P. Flint, chief entomologist, Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., G. H. Dungan, chief in crop production, and J. H. Bigger, associate entomologist, have prepared Circular 505, pointing out how to stop chinch bug losses to crops.

In the engraving herewith are shown the various stages of development of the chinch bug from egg to adult.

Chinch bugs are often said to be dry-weather insects, but much depends on the time of year when the dry weather occurs. Heavy rains in the early spring may have little or no effect on the bugs, but frequent heavy rains during the last half of May and June will reduce infestations, and even in years of greatest abundance will keep down the numbers to a point where no serious damage will occur: The rain beats down the young bugs and "muds" them in so they die. Also dampness and high humidity favor the natural spread of the white fungus disease which attacks the insects but cannot be effectively spread artificially.

Again, if a period of very wet weather occurs in August, starting about the first of the month and continuing thruout the month, the second brood of chinch bugs will be greatly reduced and usually this means no damage the following year.

Even extremely cold winter weather has little effect on this insect. Twenty degrees below zero will kill few, if any, of the bugs that are protected in their normal winter quarters. Mortality in winter hibernating quarters is only about 6 to 10 per cent.

If any burning is attempted, care must be taken to prevent the fire doing more harm than good. It is rarely possible to kill more than 50 per cent of the bugs sheltering in any given type of cover. Because of the impracticability of burning over all the favored cover in an area as large as a county, or even a township, it is doubtful if more than 25 per cent of the bugs in such an area can be killed by winter burning.

**BUG'S HABITS AND HABITAT.**—To be able to use most effectively the best methods for fighting the chinch bug, one must know how it goes thru the different seasons, and where. The life history of this insect is simple compared with that of many others.

**October to April.** From about mid-October until about the middle of April the full-grown chinch bugs are hidden in various sheltered, well-protected places. They do not feed during this period and consequently do no damage. Their favorite shelters are bunch grasses (including prairie grass), broom sedge, blue-stem, and other native and cultivated grasses that form dense bunches or clumps. On south slopes along roads, south sides of ditch banks and hedges, and the south and west exposures of woodlands, the bugs are especially abundant in these grasses. Large numbers occasionally infest other types of shelter—around buildings, under loose bark of trees and posts, in accumulations of some types of trash, and under leaves of mullein and other plants. They rarely penetrate more than 10 or 15 rods into the denser woodlands. Only a comparatively few bugs hibernate in cornstalks.

**April, May, early June.** Overwintered bugs and their young are found at this time in fields of small grain or tender, succulent grasses. It is during this period that the flight out of winter quarters occurs. This flight does not always come at the same date in a given locality, nor do the bugs all fly out on a single day—they start leaving winter quarters when there have been several hours of bright sunshine at temperatures of about 70° F. or above. If the weather suddenly cools, the flight ceases, and a week or ten days may elapse before conditions again stir the rest of the bugs out of

their winter quarters and start them flying to the fields of small grain.

Once in the fields the bugs feed for a time, and then start laying their eggs. A female lays 15 to 20 eggs in one day and may not lay again for several days. Mating and egg-laying usually go on for about a month, the young from the first-laid eggs often being nearly grown by the time the last eggs are laid.

**Late June, early July.** By the middle of June most of the old bugs are dead. The first-hatched bugs are mostly in the immature stage. When the small grain dries up or is cut the latter part of June and July, the bugs migrate on foot to fields of corn. *It is only during this migration that barriers are effective.* Very shortly the bugs acquire wings, a general flight takes place, and the bugs scatter over the cornfields, usually picking the thinner stands of corn in order to avoid dampness and shade.

**July, August, September.** During these months the bugs from the first brood stay in the cornfields, where the second brood is produced.

**August-October.** The flight from the cornfields to winter quarters starts about the last of August and is completed about mid-October. The second brood develops almost entirely at the expense of the corn.

**Two to three broods.** Thus there are two broods of the bugs in most years, one maturing in the small grain during late spring and the other developing in the corn during the summer. In very dry, hot years there may be a partial third brood in late summer.

**IMMUNE CROPS.**—Of all methods of fighting the chinch bug, the cheapest and most effective is the use of crops that are immune to attack. These include such crops as: Alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover, Alsike clover, Lespedeza, Cowpeas, Soybeans, Sunflowers, Flax, Buckwheat, Sugar beets, Artichokes, Potatoes and Rape.

**CROP ROTATIONS.**—The bugs of the first brood depend for their food mainly on small grain, especially wheat, oats, barley, and rye, and the second brood feeds almost exclusively on corn. It naturally follows that a good way to hold this insect in check is to make its food scarce sometime during the growing season, growing as large an acreage as possible of the crops on which it does not feed. Weather conditions in May and June may destroy the chinch bugs, but this may not happen until after corn planting.

In heavy corn-producing areas the acreage in small grains should be reduced. A rotation of corn, soybeans, wheat or oats, and clover will suffer as little loss as any rotation that contains a small grain and corn.

In the corn belt it is necessary, in some years and on some farms, to sow oats or wheat next

to corn if the rotation is not to be broken. Under such conditions a creosote barrier must be maintained between the small grain and the corn while the chinch bugs are migrating from the small grain. In years when chinch bugs are abundant, soybeans may be planted in corn at the rate of two beans to each hill of corn. In such years, strains of corn resistant to second-brood bugs should be planted if possible.

There is no variety of corn that can withstand the onslaught of a horde of ravenous first-brood bugs traveling on foot from adjoining fields of small grains; barriers must be used to protect corn from them. But some varieties can withstand the feeding of the second brood and still produce a reasonably good crop of grain. What makes some strains more resistant to injury than others is not known. It is not a matter of the bugs being repelled, for there is no appreciable difference between the number of insects on a strain that is resistant and one that is susceptible.

Several varieties of open-pollinated corn have proved resistant to chinch-bug damage—some of these are: Champion White Pearl (sometimes called Democrat), Pride of Saline, Golden Beauty, Black Hawk, Mohawk, Waddell Utility White Dent, Waddell Utility Yellow Dent, Moore Yellow Dent (somewhat resistant).

## BARRIERS TO STOP MIGRATION.

The migration of chinch bugs in late June and early July from fields of small grain, where the first-brood bugs have hatched, to fields of corn or unfested small grains, can be largely stopped by properly constructed barriers. The dirt-ridge creosote barrier and the treated paper-strip barrier have proved the most effective and are the least expensive. Besides stopping the bugs from traveling from one crop to another, they make it possible to trap and kill great numbers of bugs.

Whether the paper-strip creosote barrier or the dirt-ridge creosote barrier is used, it is usually made by throwing up a ridge of earth between the infested field and the field to be protected. Paper barriers may be made on level ground.

The best materials for barriers are those that have a strong odor of creosote, cresylic acid, or naphthalene. These are found in certain grades of *crude creosote*, *naphthalene*, *naphthalene drain oils*, and to some extent in *pine-tar oils*. Such barriers are much more lasting and are less affected by blowing dust, rain, and wind than are dusty furrows or road-oil barriers. The odor of these materials is so repellent that the bugs will turn back before they will cross the barrier.

*In ordering creosote for chinch bug barriers it is recommended that the specifications of the American Wood Preservers Association be used.*

**TREATED PAPER-STRIP BARRIER BEST.**—The paper-strip barrier is the most effective and least expensive method yet devised for cutting off first-brood chinch bugs



Fig. 1.

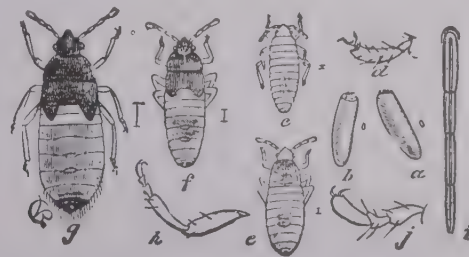


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Adult Chinch Bug, *Blissus leucopterus*, enlarged, the line below indicating actual length.

Fig. 2. a and b, Eggs; c, Newly Hatched Larva; d, Foot; e, Young after First Molt; f, After 2nd Molt; g, Pupa; h, Leg of Adult; j, Foot, still more enlarged; i, Beak showing Sucking Mouth, still more enlarged. After Riley.



between fields of small grain and corn. It consists of chemically treated strips of single-faced corrugated or tar-felt (*not asphalt*) paper 4 inches wide, buried by half their width in the soil.

Tar paper or tarred felt paper for the barrier can be bought in 150- to 250-foot rolls from the lumber yard and sawed into 4-inch strips with a power saw. The strips are then soaked at least an hour in chinch bug creosote or melted naphthalene. Nine strips of the 150-foot length or six strips of the 250-foot length are required for a quarter-mile of barrier.

**Constructing the barrier.**—First throw up a ridge of dirt. Then make a narrow furrow or trench along the brow of the ridge using a disk cultivator, a shovel cultivator with all but one shovel removed, a hoe, a garden cultivator, or any other similar implement. Place the paper strips in this furrow so that 2 inches of the treated paper projects above the top of the ground. Firmly tamp the soil around the base of the paper.

Post holes are necessary for the effective working of paper barriers just as they are for the creosote dirt barrier.

Two men can erect a paper barrier a quarter of a mile long in three to four hours.

Once the paper is in place it should repel the bugs for two or three days if it has been properly treated and the temperature is not too high. Then it will have to be freshened by the addition of more creosote.

The creosote should be applied to the top edge of the paper on the side towards which the bugs are coming. Two or 3 gallons of creosote are needed to renew a quarter of a mile of paper. A bucket with a hole cut in the side is a good device for applying the creosote, or a tube may be soldered to the side of the bucket to make the work of application easier.

**Cost of treated paper barriers.**—Not over 30 gallons of creosote will ordinarily be required to maintain a quarter of a mile of paper-strip barrier for the season. This is about two-thirds the amount required for the dirt ridge. Untreated paper strips cost about \$2 for each quarter-mile of 4-inch barrier. At 20 cents a gallon the cost of the creosote would be \$6. Total cost, \$8. The cost of the materials for the creosote-dirt barrier is about \$10 a quarter-mile.

**Why paper barriers are more effective.**—Paper-strip barriers are more effective than

creosote dirt barriers largely because they supply a barrier-wall as an obstacle in addition to the dirt ridge and repellent odor. The 2-inch barrier-wall prevents to a greater extent bugs being blown over the line on windy days, and it is less easily bridged by sticks, straws, or leaves. Consequently it turns back a higher percentage of bugs.

Furthermore the paper barrier remains effective for two or three days between renewals, *from the beginning*, except when temperatures are extremely high; whereas the ordinary creosote-dirt barrier requires renewal of the creosote daily.

The C.C.C., thru Aug. 7 has completed loans on 38,040,000 bus. wheat. Lending agencies submit loan reports to the local office only weekly and there is a material lag in compilation of loan totals. It is estimated that loans have been made on about 2 million bus. of wheat daily for some time past. Last year the first official release giving the data on the amounts going into the loan did not appear until Aug. 26, showing that 57½ million bus. had been put under loan as of Aug. 23, 1939. The maximum under loan, reported in mid-January was slightly over 167 million bus.

## Display Sells Merchandise

On a small shelf just outside the main entrance door to the vine-covered office of the Nokomis Equity Elevator Co., at Nokomis, Ill., are displayed seasonable small items from the company's retail stocks of merchandise.

In this location these items are seen by every farmer coming into the office, and by every truck man driving over the scales.

In the spring the displays include poultry remedies, poultry feeders, poultry waterers, and seed inoculants.

In the summer it is fly sprays, spray guns, buckets, and milk stools.

Prominent display, believes Manager Roy N. Phillips, helps sell merchandise. It is a silent salesman that is most efficient in developing desire and reminding prospective patrons of their farm needs.

Manager Phillips anticipates a new office in the future, and his plans call for building a combination office and merchandise sales room. The more merchandise he can show, believes Manager Phillips, the more he will sell.



Manager Roy N. Phillips of Nokomis Equity Elevator Co., Nokomis, Ill., demonstrates spray gun from display shelf to Mrs. Esther Milavec, his head bookkeeper.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Farmer's Deliveries.** A convenient form for recording loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Two hundred pages of linen ledger paper, ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 loads. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

**Duplicating Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Morrilton, Ark.—M. Weaver has opened the Roller Corn Mill, a new plant that will manufacture corn meal, chops and bran, with a capacity of about 150 bbls. per day. Mr. Weaver formerly was connected with the Shirley Milling Co.

## CALIFORNIA

Tulelake, Cal.—Merrill Mills is planning installation of new feed mixing equipment. A new seed cleaner with a capacity double the one operated last year, was installed recently.

Colton, Cal.—Fire, believed to have started by spontaneous combustion, razed the large warehouse of the Taylor Milling Co. Aug. 9. Oats, barley and other grain amounting to approximately 40 carloads were consumed. The warehouse is managed by Jack Frost of Riverside.

Sacramento, Cal.—New members recently enrolled by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Sunland Sulphur Co., Inc., Fresno; S. Shuken & Co., Los Angeles; R. B. Howard Hay Co., Dos Palos; Blythe Alfalfa Growers Ass'n, Blythe.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y.

San Diego, Cal.—Only a fertilizer plant, protected by an emergency metal fire-proof door, escaped destruction in the fire Aug. 19 that destroyed two warehouses of Fred C. Silverthorn & Sons, Inc., the city's largest feed and grain establishment. Ray Silverthorn, manager, stated the loss of building and contents was approximately \$60,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Globe Grain & Milling Co. on Aug. 14 declared an initial liquidating dividend of \$9 a share on the 240,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, payable Aug. 29 to stock of record Aug. 24. The payment will amount to \$2,160,000 and the action follows the recent sale of the company's assets to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, for a total cash consideration of \$3,600,000, subject to minor adjustments. It is expected total liquidating payments will amount to about \$14.75 a share.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Line companies in Western Canada will build approximately 800 temporary storage bins to assist in relieving the acute shortage of storage space caused by the congestion of grain in Canada. Capacity of the bins will range from 20,000 to 40,000 bus., the estimated total capacity well over 15,000,000 bus.

Winnipeg, Man.—Following are the fixed minimum carlot prices announced by the Canadian wheat board Aug. 15, basis in store Fort William or Vancouver: No. 1 Hard, 70 cents a bushel; No. 2 Northern, 67 cents; No. 1 Amber Durum, 62 cents; No. 2 Amber Durum, 59 cents; No. 3 Amber Durum, 56 cents; No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 63 cents; No. 2 Alberta Winter, 62 cents; No. 3 Alberta Winter, 60 cents. Toughs of these grades, three cents under the straight grades. Prices for other grades will be fixed as quickly as possible, the announcement said, together with discounts for the off-grades.

Winnipeg, Man.—Elevator operators of western Canada are asking the Canadian board of grain commissioners to amend existing regulations to permit acceptance of grain from farmers at off-site storage. The regulations now in effect prevent the elevator from taking delivery of grain in any other place than the elevator itself or an annex on the elevator site. The elevators are planning to provide additional storage space in various forms if the off-site proposal is granted. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has voted \$500,000 to erect additional storage space to meet the emergency confronting Saskatchewan wheat growers.

Humberstone, Ont.—The new Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd., grain elevator started operation Aug. 7 when the steamer John Geistman arrived to unload 210,000 bus. of grain from Ft. William, the first cargo consigned to the new storage house. A flour mill being built alongside the elevator will be completed late this fall.

Vancouver, B. C.—Jan C. A. Nijdam, vice-president of the Continental Grain Co., in charge of the Vancouver offices, was named president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange at its recent annual meeting. R. M. Ryan, head of Hall Bryan Grain Co., Ltd., was elected vice-president; J. H. Hamilton, who has been sec'y-treasurer since the exchange was formed, was returned to that office.

Ottawa, Ont.—The permission of the Canadian wheat board will have to be obtained before wheat, oats and barley may be delivered to country elevators, loading platforms, mills or terminal elevators during the 1940-41 crop year according to a new regulation contained in an order in council published Aug. 17 amending the Canadian wheat board act of 1935. The order in council also specifies that at the time of receiving the permit, "the producer shall select one delivery point for his wheat, oats and barley, which point shall be recorded on the permit, and no wheat, oats or barley shall be delivered at any point other than the one shown on the permit." The aggregate deliveries from the farming unit described in the permit must not exceed quotas established by the Canadian wheat board. It is also specified every person who delivers wheat, oats or barley in excess of the established quotas or infringes any of the regulations regarding quotas, "shall be guilty of an offense and shall be punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding \$300 or by imprisonment for three months or both."

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—We will not be operating here for a while due to the fire June 12 which destroyed our elevator.—The Summit Grain Co., H. L. Wierman.

Johnstown, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. was host to over 1,000 persons who attended the grand opening July 30 of its new 30,000-bu. elevator, built to replace the one that burned last spring. A program of entertainment, refreshments and dancing was enjoyed. H. L. Peterson, formerly of Byers, is the manager.

## WARNING

C. M. Balsley recently has solicited subscription renewals and collected money from a number of country grain dealers for subscriptions to our semi-monthly Journal without reporting or remitting to us. He has never been in our employ and has no authority to represent us in any capacity. If he endorses your check made payable to our order, or gives you a receipt for money paid for subscription to our Journal, please mail it to us so we can take measures to stop his imposing on grain dealers. Documents will be returned to you as soon as we make photostatic copies. Forging our name to your check is a penitentiary offense.

### Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Denver, Colo.—The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co. has installed a new 30-ton Howe Truck Scale with a 34-ft. concrete deck and type registering beam. Considerable remodeling also has been done on the elevator.

## ILLINOIS

Hutsonville, Ill.—Rex Boyll has installed a new Cyclone Molasses Feed Mixer in his elevator.—H. H. H.

Cisco, Ill.—The Cisco Co-op. Grain Co. is adding a concrete storage bin to its facilities, J. E. Reeser & Son having the contract.

Hooper (Donovan p. o.), Ill.—Glen E. Long is erecting a concrete storage bin at his elevator, work being done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Shinn (Hull p. o.), Ill.—The Kinderhook Mfg. Co. has completed repairs at its local elevator. New belts and Nu-Hy grain cups were installed.

Willet (Taylorville p. o.), Ill.—The Stonington Elevator Co. has constructed two concrete storage bins. J. E. Reeser & Son had the contract.

Ferris, Ill.—Jack Hainline will have charge of the Sharp Grain Elevator, succeeding William Croak who was transferred to Alexandria, Mo.

Clinton, Ill.—The DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. has constructed a concrete storage bin to increase its storage facilities. J. E. Reeser & Son did the work.

Le Roy, Ill.—Storage facilities at the W. A. Webb elevator are being increased by construction of two concrete bins. Contract was let to J. E. Reeser & Son.

Bloomfield, Ill.—Rowland Nash has installed a modern hammermill and feed mixer at his feedstore. An extensive remodeling program also has been completed.

Argo, Ill.—The Corn Products Refining Co. held open house on Aug. 15, the annual "community day" of the employees, when guests were invited to see the industrial operations.

Cadwell, Ill.—The Craig & Wells elevator owned by J. B. Craig, Jr., was destroyed by fire the night of Aug. 11, with about 2,500 bus. of grain stored in it. Building and grain were covered by insurance.

Clifton, Ill.—Mrs. Mary A. Cummings, widow of Robt. F. Cummings, who operated a line of elevators in this section for many years, died recently at the age of 85. She was a daughter of S. K. Marston of Onarga, first secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Medora, Ill.—W. K. Dodge, 72, owner of the Medora Elevator Co. since 1933, died July 31. He had been ill for many months following a paralytic stroke. Prior to moving to Medora, he was interested in the operation of the Fidelity Elevator which he had assisted in organizing.

Del Rey, Ill.—Farmers Grain Co.'s new reinforced concrete warehouse, built circular in shape, 60 ft. high with 25 ft. diameter and capacity of 20,000 bus., has been completed. Grain chutes connect it with the elevator building, machinery located in the latter structure being used for loading and unloading grain.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co.'s Rock Island and Burlington elevators have received their final improvements, the coat of aluminum paint given them completing the job. J. J. Abbott, owner and manager of the company, has widened the driveway at the Burlington house, re-inforced the building and installed an electric lift and other equipment.

Decatur, Ill.—Construction of an addition to the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co.'s soybean expeller house to permit the installation of additional oil extraction equipment has been started. The present expeller house will be extended 40 ft. Several new expellers will be installed when the addition is completed, William L. Shellabarger, manager of the soybean division, stated.



Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. announces the resignation of its manager, Seth R. McClintick, to take effect Sept. 9, 1940. Mr. McClintick served as manager from Feb. 1, 1940, to the present date. He expects to assume new duties in the terminal markets.

Wenona, Ill.—Principal discussion at the meeting of grain dealers of Streator territory on the evening of Aug. 22 centered about that of thin margins that grain in this territory is being bought on. The practice, if continued, will mean red ink for a lot of the dealers this coming year, due to a short crop. It was the first meeting of the grain men of this section that has been held within the last two years. About 30 dealers gathered in the Hotel Stanton for the purpose. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, were present. O. B. Wheeler of Long Point was elected chairman of the group for the coming year. The next meeting will be held here Oct. 3.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

The Chicago Board of Trade Aug. 19 inaugurated trading in cottonseed oil futures.

William F. Fitzgerald, formerly with J. S. Bache & Co., and for many years connected with commission houses, has become associated with Thomson & McKinnon.

Membership certificates in the Board of Trade declined to a new low for recent years with transfers being made at \$1,000, down \$100 from previous sales. Posted offers of membership certificates were at \$1,075, and highest bid at \$775.

The Chicago city council finance com'te has recommended that the commissioner of public works be authorized to spend \$3,000 for red squill rat poison for a 6 months' campaign against the rodents in all parts of the city, a movement that should enlist the co-operation of grain handlers.

#### INDIANA

Servia, Ind.—The Mutual Grain Co. elevator has been resided.

Upland, Ind.—The Upland Grain Co. has installed a new hammer mill.

McCordsville, Ind.—The McCordsville Grain Co. recently installed a new scale.

Modoc, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is contemplating installation of a new hammer mill.

Batesville, Ind.—Vogel Feed Store has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill direct connected to electric motor.

Angola, Ind.—Steuben Co. Farm Buro. Co-op. Ass'n. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer No. 2, one-ton capacity with motor drive.

Boyleston, Ind.—We installed a 1½-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor and built a new feed room. Mr. Ves Fee is manager and has been ever since the death of Mr. C. E. Van Steenbergh.—Boyleston Grain Co., C. M. Van Steenbergh.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Uniondale Grain Co. has joined the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Ligonier, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has enlarged its office and reroofed its coal sheds.

Geneva, Ind.—Geneva Milling & Grain Co. purchased a Steinlite Moisture Tester through the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

Evansville, Ind.—A new Sidney Revolving Reel Corn Cleaner is being installed in the E. H. Morris elevator.—H. H. H.

Peabody (Columbia City R. F. D. 2), Ind.—The Peabody Co-op. Elevator recently installed a new mixer, corn sheller and hoist.

Gessie, Ind.—The Gessie Grain Co. has completed new storage of 11,000 bus. of grain capacity. C. A. Wooster is manager.

Decatur, Ind.—The Burk Elvtr. Co. has added new feed warehouse space and installed a new cleaner. Avon Burk is manager.

North Judson, Ind.—Vaneck Bros. have constructed a new feed room and coal sheds. A coal conveyor and truck lift will be installed.

Acton, Ind.—The Acton Grain & Supply Co. contemplates possible expansion of its warehouse facilities and installation of a larger feed mixer.

Huntington, Ind.—The Huntington County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n plans to paint its elevator and contemplates possible installation of a new feed mixer.

Burney, Ind.—The Meimann McCammon Co. recently installed a new hammermill and 1-ton feed mixer. The elevator also has been covered with galvanized iron.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Prevention and control of rats will be emphasized in the rodent exhibit to be on display in the Purdue Exhibit at the State Fair Aug. 30 to Sept. 6.

Economy, Ind.—The Economy Elevator recently built a new seed sales room, put in an all electric system and a new feed mixer. Frank C. Clements is manager.

Lawrence, Ind.—The Lawrence Coal & Grain Co. recently installed a new 5-h.p. motor and corn sheller. A new manlift is to be installed later. Miles B. Staley is manager.

Frankfort, Ind.—Clinton Co. Farm Buro Co-op. installed a Kelly Duplex Model M Hammer Mill, and a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Grand View, Ind.—Cadick Mfg. Co. is building a new overhead detached dust and cob house according to specifications of the mill mutual insurance companies.—H. H. H.

Delphi, Ind.—Kerlin Bros., operators of C. M. Kerlin Elevator & Feed Mill, have purchased the Delphi Hatchery and Feed Store. Pete Weaver will continue as manager of the latter business.

Craigville, Ind.—The Craigville Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new mixer, corn separator and cleaner, two new motors and improved the general setup. Richard Worden is manager.

Gadsden (Lebanon R. F. D. 2), Ind.—John Henry Lynch, formerly an employe of Goodrich Bros. Co., is sought by the state authorities after forging checks. His practice was to purchase a few bales of twine, give a forged check for a small amount, usually about \$8.

Evansville, Ind.—Mead Johnson & Co. have abandoned the processing of soybeans and the American Soya Products Corp. has been dissolved. The plant will be dismantled and Mead Johnson & Co. will use it for manufacture of its other products. The soya corporation, whose plant was constructed in 1931 at a cost of \$650,000, was indebted to Mead Johnson & Co. approximately \$556,000, which debt will be paid by the transfer of all assets of the soybean products company to the former company.

Linnsburg (Crawfordsville R. F. D. 2), Ind.—A forger is going about the country, writing checks for amounts varying from \$14 to \$28 on checks from a book of company checks stolen recently from the Linnsburg Grain Co. and payable at the Farmers State Bank at New Ross. The name of Walter Whitecotton is being forged as the signer of the checks, some of which were made payable to Fred A. Hartman, residing near here. Hartman has a police record. Grain dealers and elevator operators are warned to be on the lookout for this man.

#### IOWA

Kingsley, Ia.—Harry Werder, Sr., is the new manager of the T. S. Carthcart Sons elevator here.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Evander elevator has been sold to Melvin Dorr of Marcus, Ia., who will move it to that town.

Van Horne, Ia.—The Kaeberle Elevator recently installed a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with platform 24x8 ft.

Wellsburg, Ia.—The Potgeter Grain Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Distributor and a head drive. Geo. Todd had the contract.

Goldfield, Ia.—Art Beissel, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was elected Adjutant of the local Legion Post recently.—Art Torkelson.

Green Mountain, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently repaired the foundation of its elevator, as well as re-rodging it. Geo. Todd did the work.

Mason City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has under construction two hollow tile block tanks to be used for grain storage. They will have hopper bottoms, sloped to a screw conveyor that will carry grain to the leg in the main plant.—A. G. T.

## Warehousing and Financing Service

We are equipped to render a complete and comprehensive warehousing service to meet all your requirements and the needs of your trade for the safe and proper storage of grain at a reasonable cost. Our service includes license and bond for your elevator and periodic inspection, relieving you of all detail and responsibility.

Our warehouse receipts are acceptable to C.C.C. and the banks.

Write, phone or wire for explanation of our plan.

## WAREHOUSING COMPANY, INC.

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### 500,000 bus. CONCRETE ELEVATOR

#### Property Includes

125,000 Sq. Ft. Yard Space  
8,000 Sq. Ft. Warehouse  
Office Building—Truck Scales  
Switch Track—Concrete Drives

On Penn. R. R. in Chicago

Will remodel or build additional facilities to suit.

Material Service Corporation

33 No. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Dawson, Ia.—Ed Grettenberg, Coon Rapids, has purchased the Stokely Grain Co. elevator and will take possession of the business as soon as possible, moving his family here about Sept. 1.

Ashton, Ia.—T. M. Manning of Lakefield has been named manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator. Vernon Dilly who has been manager since April will be associated with the business as assistant.

Nemaha, Ia.—The F. H. Heise Grain Co. was named defendant in a suit to collect rental on a 100-acre farm in Eden township, brought by H. E. Thiessen acting as receiver as appointed by the court.

Adair, Ia.—The Roskamp, Huller Co., of Cedar Falls, Ia., has bot the Barney Feed Mill from Mrs. W. S. Barney and plans to remodel the building and install new hullers, grinders and mixers before opening.

Des Moines, Ia.—Harold Theile, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. and Ron Kennedy, former sec'y of the Ass'n, are attending the National Institute for Trade Ass'n Sec'ys at Northwestern University, Chicago.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following: Johnson Grain Co., Melbourne; O. A. Streater, Hudson, S. D.; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Buffalo Center.—Harold Theile, sec'y.

Des Moines, Ia.—Swift & Co. have completed their eight additional tanks at their soybean plant. A. F. Leathers is manager of the plant. They have also added a new expeller type machine, which now makes five in operation.—"Art" Torkelson.

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elvtr. Co. will begin erection of a second annex to the south elevator on company property northwest of here. The new structure will be of cribbed construction with sheet metal covering. S. J. Stewart is manager of the elevator.

George, Ia.—Formal opening of the new Farmers Elevator building took place Aug. 17. Refreshments were served in the afternoon and 26 prizes awarded. Talks were made by Don Edison, Des Moines, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, and E. L. Kregar, Ralston, Ia.

Adaza, Ia.—The elevator and lumber yard owned by the D. Milligan Co. was destroyed by fire late Aug. 11. Sparks from a locomotive are believed to have caused the fire. The elevator contained about 27,000 bus. of corn and oats, some of which was saved. The company plans to rebuild both elevator and yard.

Dougherty, Ia.—Emil Tyden, Hastings, Mich., has completed construction of his feed manufacturing plant, starting operations there Aug. 16. The plant, originally planned as a warehouse for storage of feed purchased for the Tyden Farms, consisting of 2,500 acres of Butler and Floyd County lands, it was decided to establish a retail and wholesale feed business there and also to mill and mix feeds, specializing in custom grinding. George Cook is manager of the new plant. He has been associated formerly with the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago; the Grain Marketing Ass'n, also of Chicago, the Acme Feeds Corp., and the Honeyhead Feed Co.

## KANSAS

Wamego, Kan.—The Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Majestic Sweet Clover Huller.

Caldwell, Kan.—S. P. Wallingford Grain Corp. sustained a small loss at its plant from recent high winds.

Marquette, Kan.—The Co-op. Farmers Union Elevator recently installed a new molasses mixer. Harry Harmon is manager of the plant.

Scottsville, Kan.—The Mitchell County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has installed a new 20-h.p. gas engine and a manlift. Buford Christie is manager.

Westfall, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a new hammer mill, new motors and painted its elevator. Harold D. Webster is manager.

Lawrence, Kan.—The Norris Grain Co. has purchased the H. H. Stoneback elevator located on East Twenty-third St. The Norris Grain Co. operated the elevator this season as well as the other Stoneback elevator at Second and Locust Sts. in North Lawrence.

Formoso, Kan.—The Formoso Elvtr. Grain Co. recently installed a new 20-ton truck scale and head drive. A new office also has been built. C. E. Warthen is manager.

Norton, Kan.—Earl H. Dean, former operator of the Norton Feed Mills, is owner again of the business, re-purchasing it from M. J. Lehman to whom he sold it July 1, 1939.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Marshall Feed Co. plant burned Aug. 11, with a loss estimated at between \$35,000 and \$50,000. It is believed the company will rebuild either here or at Salina.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Board of Trade membership of the late L. P. Collingwood has been transferred to his brother, A. J. Collingwood, of Johnson, Kan., who succeeded him as head of the grain company.

Tipton, Kan.—The Hake Grain Co. has built an additional 18,000 bus. of storage and an office. Additional feed storage also has been provided. A large grinder and motor is to be installed. Harry Hake is proprietor and manager.

## KENTUCKY

Burgin, Ky.—Clell Coleman & Sons sustained an electrical breakdown loss recently.

Murray, Ky.—Hall McCuiston and Oliver Cherry have purchased the interest of Equal Williams in the Economy Feed Store and will operate the establishment under the name of McCuiston & Cherry Feed Store.

Henderson, Ky.—C. G. McFadden will convert the former Henderson Brewery into a grain storage elevator having a capacity of 540,000 bus. Equipment will include one leg, drier, cleaner, sheller, truck scale, truck dump. It will be operated as a public storage elevator under the name of Tri-State Grain & Storage Co.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Henry D. Eidman, 72, engaged in the grain, feed and hay business here for more than fifty years, and one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, died Aug. 15. He had been in poor health for some time, but his condition was not serious until a few days before his death.

## MICHIGAN

Pinconning, Mich.—Thomas Hartwick & Son will install a bean picker.

Vassar, Mich.—The Miller Grain Co. has ordered a ball bearing cleaner.

Durand, Mich.—A ball bearing cleaner has just been installed in the Durand Milling Co. plant.

Bentley, Mich.—The Consolidated Grain Corp. has improved its elevator with a new sign.

Grass Lake, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a crusher-feeder and a corn sheller.

Bellevue, Mich.—Fire originating from burning rubbish recently damaged the plant of F. A. Brown.

Sheridan, Mich.—The Sheridan Elevator has installed a new grinder and sheller and is planning to add a new mixer.

Utica, Mich.—A corn cracker and grader driven by a 5-h.p. motor has been installed in the Utica Farm Buro plant.

Carleton, Mich.—Kahlbaum Bros. have purchased a No. 2 crusher-feeder for installation ahead of their hammer mill.

Richland, Mich.—Knappen Co. has completed a new frame ironclad warehouse for additional storage just north of its elevator.

Charlotte, Mich.—A new seed grain treater is being installed by the Farmers Elevator to treat seed wheat for control of smut.

Fostoria, Mich.—Some remodeling is being done in the Fostoria Elevator including the installation of three fully enclosed motors.

Gladwin, Mich.—A crusher and feeder and a compound separator and polisher have been installed in the Chas. Wolohan, Inc., plant.

Sheridan, Mich.—A new hammer mill with built-in crusher-feeder and tramp iron separator has been installed in the McGregor elevator.

Freeland, Mich.—A McMillin Truck Dump and two fully enclosed electric motors recently have been installed in the Charles Wolohan elevator.

Caledonia, Mich.—Recent improvements in the Farmers Elevator consist of a crusher-feeder for the hammer mill and a Western Corn Sheller.

Millington, Mich.—A new hammer mill with built-in, tramp iron separator is being installed in the Frutchey Bean Co. elevator at this station.

Dowagiac, Mich.—Thieves broke into the Colby Milling plant the night of Aug. 16, and drove away with several hundred pounds of ground feed.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—R. S. Doty, manager of the Grand Ledge Produce Co., reports the installation of a new cleaner driven by a 10-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Greenleaf, Mich.—A No. 99D ball bearing cleaner and 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Frutchey Bean Co. elevator at this station.

Frankfort, Mich.—Robert Dean of the Red Mill Lumber Co. at Traverse City expects to open a new feed mill here shortly under the name of Carlands, Inc.

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Jasper, Mich.—The Jasper Grain Co. is considering extensive improvements in its feed mill equipment and will probably replace its present attrition mill with a hammer mill.

U'by, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has installed a No. 998D ball bearing bean cleaner and two elevator legs, all driven by a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Motor.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. has installed a special grain separator for removing the germ from the wheat. This is driven by a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Arthur (Reese p. o.), Mich.—A new truck hoist, elevator leg and motor are being installed in the Wm. Mueller & Sons elevator. They also have built a new office, cob bin and dust house.

Cadillac, Mich.—The Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, a mixer and a Blue Streak Corn Cutter, all driven by fully enclosed electric motors.

Byron, Mich.—A hammer mill with built-in electromagnetic separator and crusher-feeder, driven by a 50-h.p. totally enclosed motor, has just been installed in the Central Elvtr. Co. plant.

Richmond, Mich.—The Richmond Farmers Elevator has purchased a G54 grain cleaner and a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor. It is also rewiring the power circuit in the elevator entirely in rigid conduit.

Athens, Mich.—A large bolt running thru the crusher with a load of corn at the Randall Mill, recently, went thru the side of the crusher, putting the machinery out of commission until repairs could be made.

Gilford, Mich.—New storage capacity has been added to the Wallace & Morley elevator consisting of a bin section 32x32x53 ft. A grain leg driven by a 5-h.p. fully enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor also has been added.

Montrose, Mich.—The Frutchey Grain Co. is installing a hammer mill with built-in tramp iron separator and crusher-feeder driven by a 40-h.p. motor. It recently installed a cleaner driven by a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Rochester, Mich.—Keith Crissman, who operates the local elevator, is making extensive improvements, including the installation of an electromagnetic separator ahead of the feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron hazard.

Onsted, Mich.—A Gruendler Hammer Mill driven by a 30-h.p. motor is being installed as an additional feed grinding unit in the Branch & Son elevator. The mill will be equipped with a tramp iron separator and crusher-feeder.

Linden, Mich.—Gustave M. Wallbrecht has transferred the Linden grist mill to E. Pierce Jameson, who previously operated the mill from 1918 to 1931. The mill is now open. Mr. Wallbrecht will devote his time to his mill at Marshall.

Montgomery, Mich.—The Tri-State Co-operative Ass'n is replacing their No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill with a larger sized No. 40 mill of the same make. The mill will be equipped with tramp iron separator and built-in crusher feeder.

Grassmere (Bad Axe p.o.), Mich.—Wallace & Morley are completing a new feed mill and office building opposite the drive in connection with its elevator at this station and installing new cleaning machinery. It also has installed a McMillin Truck Dump driven by a 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Grain & Bean Co. has installed a new seed treater and built a new cob house and installed a new sheller in the feed mill.

Pinconning, Mich.—Being installed in the Frutchey Bean Co. elevator is a hammer mill with built-in tramp iron separator, a 99D cleaner and a cleaner No. 57D

Freeport, Mich.—The Freeport Elevator, operated by C. H. Runciman of Lowell, has recently undergone some improvements consisting of a new metal roof and the installation of a Eureka Corn Cutter and a cracked corn grader.

Eureka (St. Johns p. o.), Mich.—A larger size Blue Streak Hammer Mill is being installed in Gower's Elevator. It is to be driven by a 50-h.p. fully enclosed motor. The mill is equipped with built-in tramp iron separator and crusher-feeder.

Reese, Mich.—A hammer mill with built-in separator and crusher-feeder, driven by a 60 h.p. motor is being installed in the Reese Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant. Capacitors have also been installed in the electric power service to provide protection against voltage surges.

Casnovia, Mich.—A. T. Condon of Conklin, formerly with the Condon-Runciman elevator at Conklin, has leased the O'Melia elevator which has been idle for about a year. Grain and beans will be purchased and a retail business conducted in farm supplies.

High winds caused many small losses at Michigan elevators recently, among them being plants of the following companies: Coloma Fruit Exchange, Coloma; Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Lansing, Dimondale; Harrison Elvtr. Co., Harrison; Milburg Growers Exchange, Milburg.

Standish, Mich.—John Mitzryk plans to install feed grinding and grain handling machinery, including a rebuilt Blue Streak Hammer Mill with tramp iron separator and crusher-feeder driven by a 50-h.p. G. E. Fully Enclosed Motor in the elevator he recently purchased, formerly known as the Carron Elevator.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Charles McCalla, doing business as the Ann Arbor Feed Co., has just let the contract to George Vassold for a new 96x60 ft. feed mill and elevator building. The Blue Streak Hammer Mill and other feed mill equipment will be moved from the present location as soon as the new plant is finished and additional equipment will consist of a mixer and a sheller.

Hamilton, Mich.—Extensive improvements are being made in the Kolvoord mill recently purchased by the Hamilton Farm Buro. A new Gruendler Hammer Mill driven by a 75 h.p. fully enclosed motor will be installed shortly. The mill will be equipped with built-in tramp iron separator and crusher-feeder. All the flour mill machinery is being removed from this plant and additional feed handling and grain cleaning machinery will be installed.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Chesaning Farmers Elevator has been given its farm produce storage license back by the state, which was taken away some months ago. Two thousand dollars was paid out recently to farmers in this territory against storage liabilities incurred in 1938 and early in 1939, being 25% of the total amount due. The management contract with the farm buro services which is now in effect is a temporary arrangement to make it possible for the Farmers Elevator to bring itself out of its present difficulties.

## MINNESOTA

Alberta, Minn.—A new office building is being erected here for Cargill, Inc.

Beardsley, Minn. — Cargill, Inc., recently painted its two local elevators.

Browerville, Minn.—Wm. P. McGuire of Eagle Bend has leased the local elevator.

Glenwood, Minn.—Wallace Ogdahl has just installed a dumping bin at his feed mill.

Barry, Minn.—The Farmers National Elevator is building a 25,000-bu. elevator here.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—A 100 h.p. diesel engine has been installed at the Hoelz Flour & Feed mill.

Beardsley, Minn. — Dittes Bros. recently painted their elevator and repaired their coal sheds.

Hector, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange's new 45,000-bu. elevator has been completed.

Halstad, Minn.—Lightning severely damaged the roof of the Halstad Elvtr. Co. elevator July 30.

Chandler, Minn.—The Peavey Elevators has leased the Farmers Elevator here for storage purposes..

Morton, Minn.—A new 20-ton truck dump scale has been installed at the Farmers Grain Co. elevator.

Cray (Lake Crystal p.o.), Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. opened its local elevator for business Aug. 1.

Dawson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire of unknown origin on Aug. 10.

Duluth, Minn.—Leval & Co., Inc., has been admitted to corporate membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.

Fariabault, Minn.—C. L. Davis, manager of the Trading Post Mill for several years, has purchased the business.

Russell, Minn.—The Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds. The loss was small.

Benson, Minn.—The Cargill, Inc., elevator has been purchased by the Benson Market Co. John Holbo will continue as manager.

Benson, Minn.—The former Lang elevator is now being operated by the Kellogg Commission Co. with Kermit Pederson as manager.

Carver, Minn.—Commander Elvtr. Co. recently bought a 120-bu. vertical feed mixer from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Kurth Malting Co. has let a contract to McKenzie-Hague Co., to build 450,000 bus. additional fireproof storage here.

Duluth, Minn.—The Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will hold its district meeting here on Sept. 16. W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis, is sec'y of the ass'n.

Waverly, Minn.—George Berkner has installed a 40 h. p. diesel engine at the Waverly Mills, to use in connection with the 50 h.p. diesel he already has.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—The Pillsbury Mills Co., which owns the large feed mill and feed warehouse here, has taken over the property again, after having leased it for the past several years to the Itasca County Farm Buro Corp.

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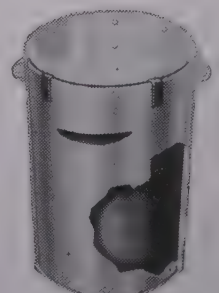
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Ulen, Minn.—The O. J. Brown independent elevator which was recently sold to the Peavey Elevators, has been sold again, this time to Cargill, Inc.

Duluth, Minn.—Raymond Peterson, with Cargill, Inc., was elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade late in the month. He will assist in handling cash grain.—F. G. C.

Ihlen, Minn.—The old Otto Johnson elevator burned to the ground the night of Aug. 16. The structure recently was sold, to be used for feed storage, and was empty at the time of the fire.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—A grain cleaner having a capacity of upwards of 500 bus. an hour is being installed at the Sacred Heart Exchange Elevator Co.'s elevator. A. L. Knutson, manager.

Morris, Minn.—Contract for construction of the 25,000-bu. elevator and warehouse for the Morris Co-op. Elevator Ass'n on the Great Northern right of way has been awarded to J. H. Fisch Co.

Evan, Minn.—The Evan Grain Co. installed in its new elevator, among other modern mechanical equipment, Calumet Super Capacity Cups and Howell Safety Man Lift and Distributor System.

Morris, Minn.—Alfred Green, formerly of Glencoe, Minn., and later of Watertown, S. D., who purchased the Morris City Mills, plans to modernize the plant after which he will begin operations. Two 120-h.p. diesel engines will be installed.

Minnesota Falls, Minn.—The Minnesota Falls Co-operative Elevator Ass'n elevator, previously known as the Minnesota Falls Elevator Co., is now a Farmers Union elevator, owned by local stockholders, and run on a patronage dividend basis. Adrian Dahl is manager.

Brownton, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has equipped its plant with a new Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift; Howell Steel Boot Pan, Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 5 h.p. Fairbanks Motor, Distributing System with spouting and Duplex Safety Man Lift; Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Stuart Seidl, of the barley department, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., will leave that company, effective Sept. 1, to carry on buying operations here for the Rahr Malting Co., of Manitowoc, Wis. Frank J. Seidl, Jr., his brother, will succeed him with the former company, whose barley department is headed by Frank J. Seidl, Sr.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Carl E. Leon has been appointed manager of the Peterson-Biddick Co. feed business, and Roy Floan, former operator of the Detroit Lakes Milling Co., whose property has been purchased by the former company, will remain as assistant to Mr. Leon. The entire mill building will be modernized, old equipment removed and new machinery installed, included being seed cleaners and machinery for the manufacture of cereal feeds. Extensive improvements will be made at the elevator also.

## MISSOURI

Lamont, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with full capacity beam and 34 x 9 ft. concrete deck.

Higginsville, Mo.—The Eagle Mill & Elevator Co. recently installed a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale with double face automatic dial and 34x10 ft. concrete deck.

Fairplay, Mo.—Coy Mayse and Franklin Hopkins are operating the mill at the Thomas mill location. Flour and feed will be handled both wholesale and retail.

Alexandria, Mo.—William Croak, who has been operating the Sharp Grain Elevator in Ferris, Ill., has been transferred here to manage the company's local house.

Marshall, Mo.—Udell Blakemore of Slater, operator of a feed store there, has purchased the local feed store from George Klinger. Tom Carpenter will remain as manager.—P.J.P.

Columbia, Mo.—William Hirth, president of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n which operates many elevators, flour and feed stations in Missouri, is critically ill following a cerebral hemorrhage, at the University Hospital.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Excelsior Mills Co. property was sold, recently, to Dannen Grain & Milling Co. The new owner is using only the grain storage facilities of the plant, which has a capacity of more than 100,000 bus. The property was sold after foreclosure, having been idle for several months prior to the sale.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Associated Producers and Distributors of Missouri held a meeting Aug. 2 to promote enactment of a bill to make the itinerant trucker responsible. Aid is expected from handlers of lumber, coal, fruits and vegetables who are beginning to realize that the itinerant trucker is harmful to their business.

Aurora, Mo.—The Majestic Flour Mills Co. is over subscribed. The new company will take up an option on the storage tanks, elevator, warehouse, office and other buildings which were not destroyed by the fire last July. It is planned to build a mill, to be completed by Jan. 1, and to be ready for operation by the time the 1941 wheat crop begins to come in.

Kansas City, Mo.—Votes favoring the reorganization of the Flour Mills of America continue to be tabulated by the clerk of the court, few being registered as negative. Acceptances approach the million-dollar mark. About 1 3/4 million dollars of notes are needed to make the plan effective. In all likelihood the date of acceptances to the plan (Sept. 1) will be extended if the necessary number of consents has not been received by that time.

## MONTANA

Hysham, Mont.—The International Elevator Co. sustained a small loss at its local plant from recent high winds.

Havre, Mont.—The Farmers Grain Exchange has been approved for C.C.C. wheat storage. It has turned over 100,000 bus. of storage space for use by the corporation.

High winds during August damaged elevators of the following Montana grain companies: Farmers Elevator Co., Craven (Ipswich p. o.); H. G. Remper, Parkston; Vienna Grain Co., Vienna; Pacific Grain Co., Webster and Wetonka.

Madoc, Mont.—The Marquis Mfg. Co. has an attendant in charge of its grain handling here during the rush season. Last winter the firm purchased the Madoc Farmers Union 25,000-bu. elevator, idle last year, and is using it for storage.

Hinsdale, Mont.—The old St. Anthony & Dakota elevator has been purchased by a group of local farmers and business men and has been equipped for operation under the name of the Hinsdale Elevator Co. T. O. Pritchard is manager.

Scobey, Mont.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a 25,000-bu. annex, to be completed this month. Patterson Bros. are in charge of the work. The new building is approximately the same height as the present elevator and will be covered with metal siding. Total storage capacity of both structures will be 55,000 bus.

Conrad, Mont.—The Occident Elevator is building a 60,000-bu. addition to its elevator. This will give the elevator storage facilities for 90,000 bus. of grain. Manager Paul Matteson stated this new construction possibly presages the erection of a flour mill in the near future as the Russell Milling Co. has been looking over mill sites in this part of the state and that Conrad is located and has facilities that place it well up on the preferred list.

Scobey, Mont.—The Marquis Mfg. Co. has placed Sam Johnson in charge of its local grain handling.

## NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Ralston Purina Co. will construct a feed mill this fall at 24th and Oak Sts.

Sterling, Neb.—The Robinson Elevator Co. elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Madison, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co., recently installed a new Fairbanks Truck Scale at its office.

Superior, Neb.—Fire caused a small amount of damage at the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. elevator recently.

Wilber, Neb.—Thieves entered the Farmers Elevator office recently and escaped with \$4 in cash, a pair of gloves and several other articles.

Grand Island, Neb.—A. L. Johnson has taken over the management of the Grand Island plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., succeeding R. E. Dutch.

Scotia, Neb.—Jim Bryson is manager of the Scotia Grain & Implement Co. elevator, succeeding Floyd P. Hutchins who resigned to devote his entire time to his dairy business and farm.

Elk Creek, Neb.—Asa E. Miller, 60, owner and operator of a grain elevator here since 1926, died in a Lincoln hospital Aug. 9. He had been in failing health for a number of years.

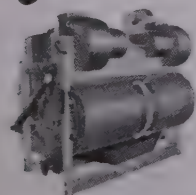
Scribner, Neb.—Frank Sechovec, employed at the Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co. plant, was unable to work for several days due to a foot injury. He was lifting a heavy iron manhole cover into place when it slipped and fell on his right foot.

Richland, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n desires a three phase electric power line constructed to enable the elevator to discard its present steam engine and operate with electric motors. To this end its directors recently appeared before directors of the Loup River Public Power district.

Blue Hill, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. has leased its elevator to B. C. Christopher & Co., line operators of Kansas City, Mo., and the elevator is now known as the Blue Hill Grain Co. Harold Boom, formerly of Bladen, is in charge. Mr. Boom has been with the Christopher Co. for the last two years and operated elevators for the firm at Bladen and Oneida, Kan. Morris Weist, who had been in charge of the elevator for the last 21 years, concluded his services there when the new operators took possession.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills is constructing a corn meal mill with 2,000 bbls. per day capacity. It is expected to have the new plant completed by the first of the year. The plant will be constructed entirely of steel and cement, and will be located between the flour mill and the feed mill over the tracks, covering five floors. Modern equipment for making all types of corn meal, cream meal and granulated meal, including brewers grits and table grits will be installed as well as the latest type oil extraction unit for taking oil out of grain. Practically all machinery will be motor driven, with roller and ball bearings. The new mill when completed will be equipped for loading brewers grits in cars, the same as smaller grains.

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Grand Island, Neb.—A. L. Johnson, formerly of Fort Dodge, Ia., has taken over the management of the Grand Island plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., succeeding R. E. Dutch on Aug. 1. He has been associated with the company for a number of years.

## NEW ENGLAND

Harmony, Me.—Part of the floor of the H. L. Goodrich potato warehouse was burned out recently.

Boston, Mass.—F. Ward Paine, 52, partner in the Paine, Webber & Co. banking and brokerage firm, was killed Aug. 22 by a subway train in a downtown station. He recently underwent an eye operation and faced additional surgery.

## NEW YORK

North Java, N. Y.—Lightning did some small damage to the Charles A. Reisdorf plant recently.

Savona, N. Y.—A 10-h.p. motor is being installed to replace the engine power in the M. J. Ward Elevator.

Randolph, N. Y.—An improved hammer mill and tramp iron separator are being installed in the Brown Milling Co.'s plant.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—An elevator leg driven by a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor is being installed in the George W. Blodgett plant.

Colden, N. Y.—A modern hammer mill and electromagnetic separator are being installed in the Walter E. Wohlheuter elevator.

Horton, N. Y.—The G. S. Terry Co., Brockport, is installing a G45 Superior Cleaner and a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor in its local elevator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ryan Milling Co., Inc., has been incorporated in Buffalo with a capital of 300 shares. Incorporators are James How, James M. Ryan, Raymond L. O'Brien and John B. Dixon Jr., all of Buffalo.—G.E.T.

Little Valley, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co. is replacing the single motor drive on its double runner attrition mill with two 15-h.p. fully enclosed motors, and is also installing an additional 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor to operate the crusher.

Clyde, N. Y.—Prompt and efficient action on the part of volunteer firemen averted serious damage to the main building of the Renco Milling Co. the night of Aug. 13, in a fire, thought to have started around a large motor used to operate the conveyor. The blaze, discovered in the conveyor shaft, spread to the inside of the building before it was extinguished.

New York, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange Sept. 3 will start trading in prime crude soybean oil for future delivery according to announcement made Aug. 18 by James J. O'Donohue, president. The contract will be for 60,000 lbs. of prime oil specified grade produced from domestic soybeans. Warehouses from which oil must be tendered for delivery have been licensed at Decatur and Chicago, Ill., Louisville, Ky., and Elmhurst, N. Y. At the start trading months will be October and the seven succeeding months.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Marine Trust Co., as trustee for approximately 350 bondholders, has begun legal action against the Marine Elevtr. Co. to foreclose a trust mortgage securing an original issue of the elevator company's bonds aggregating \$900,000. The Marine Elevtr. Co. of which Harold L. Abell is president, owns two grain elevators on the Buffalo River. Only one is in operation. The other has been out of use for some time. The court appointed George A. Keller, realtor, receiver under \$50,000 bond to continue operation of the properties. Attorneys for the Marine Trust Co. said that of \$900,000 bond issue, dated March 1, 1925, covered by the trust mortgage, \$550,000 is unpaid, and in addition there is \$83,000 in past-due interest and \$90,000 in past-due city and county taxes.—G.E.T.

Leicester, N. Y.—Geo. W. Blodgett Co. has opened its elevator in which it recently installed a cleaner and elevator leg driven by a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Walhalla, N. D.—The new 43,000-bu. elevator for the International Elevtr. Co. is practically completed.

Landa, N. D.—High winds did considerable damage recently at the Landa Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Christine, N. D.—Oliver Bolme has been appointed superintendent of construction for the Peavey Elevators.

Tunbridge, N. D.—A concrete storage bin of 10,000 bus. capacity has been added to the Farmers elevator here.

Dunn Center, N. D.—The roofing and siding were blown off the Russell-Miller Mlg. Co.'s elevator during recent high winds.

Kildeer, N. D.—The Russell-Miller Mlg. Co.'s elevator was badly damaged by recent high winds, the roof being blown off and a portion of the siding.

Langdon, N. D.—E. C. Pfeifle is the new manager of the Langdon Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Elliott Gray who will manage an elevator at Calvin.

McGregor, N. D.—The Imperial Elevator Co. elevator was reopened Aug. 1, after being closed for the past three months. Clarence Olson is the new manager.

Clyde, N. D.—The Brown Grain Co. of Minneapolis, recently reorganized, has purchased the Farmers Elevator here, which has been operated by E. W. Nelson.

Maida, N. D.—Ed Simons is new manager of the Maida Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator succeeding Elliott Gray, who will manage the Langdon Farmers elevator at Langdon, N. D.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. has leased elevator buildings at Keith, Essex, Darby, Sweetwater and Grand Harbor, to provide additional storage space of 125,000 bus.

Bottineau, N. D.—Clarence Johnson is now manager of the local St. Anthony & Dakota Elevtr. Co., elevator and B. J. Nelson is manager of the Bottineau Grain Co. and Strom Elevator Co. elevators, owned by O. C. Helgeson.

Bismarck, N. D.—According to a bulletin recently issued by the NDAC Experiment Station farmers elevators led co-operative organizations, of which there are 578 active groups, during the 1936-37 fiscal year in North Dakota.

High winds during August caused losses of varying amounts at many North Dakota elevators. Among those reporting damages were Russell-Miller Mlg. Co., Minot; Surrey Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Surrey; Noble Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Niobe; Southam Elevtr. Co., Southam; Souris Co-op. Elevtr., Souris; Farmers Elevtr. Co., Alice.

## OHIO

Delphos, O.—The Delphos Equity Elevator is being re-sided with galvanized iron.

Toledo, O.—Harry R. Devore, of H. W. Devore & Co., is confined to his home by serious illness.

Apple Creek, O.—Studer Bros. reported a small amount of damage done by high winds at their elevator recently.

Lippincotts (West Liberty p.o.), O.—T. M. Latham Elevator recently purchased an Ajax Hammer Mill from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Mt. Victory, O.—Charles Mollett and Everett Brugler, who operate the Mt. Victory Elevator, have leased the Mt. Victory Milling Co. mill from R. B. Coughill and are operating the plant with William Mollett as manager.

Woodville, O.—The September meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here.

Toledo, O.—H. O. Barnhouse, local manager for Hulburd Warren & Chandler Co., is seriously ill at his home.

Toledo, O.—A fire on Aug. 22, starting in the drier of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. plant, caused approximately \$1,500 damage.

Niles, O.—The Drake & McConnell feed mill was destroyed by fire July 22, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Payne, O.—On Aug. 7 fire in the dehydrator damaged the Co-operative Dehydrating Co. plant, the second loss by fire in two weeks.

Rockford, O.—The Rockford Grain Co.'s elevator has received a new coat of aluminum paint. Roof repairs and other improvements also were made.

Jeromesville, O.—The Jeromesville Elevator recently purchased a Eureka Standardized Wheat Cleaner with Buhler Drive thru the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Kingway (Fremont p.o.), O.—A meeting was held at Fremont by stockholders of the Peoples Elevtr. Co. on Aug. 26 to decide whether the local elevator, which burned July 2, will be rebuilt.

Grand Rapids, O.—The Grand Rapids Farmers Grain Ass'n has erected a large cob burner and conveniences to facilitate the handling of grain have been added in the elevator proper. The old boiler room has been removed. The plant is now practically fireproof.

Maumee, O.—Charges of unfair labor practices were filed with the National Labor Relations Board Aug. 14 against the Anderson Elevtr. Co. by the Flour, Feed & Grain Elevtr. Workers Union, No. 19140, which has been on strike at the plant.

Columbus, O.—The Continental Grain Co. has resumed operations here, with offices at the plant of the Gwinn Milling Co. August Loebel is manager of the local unit. The company, which discontinued operations here last year, has leased approximately 880,000 bus. of grain storage facilities from Gwinn, including some of the new seamless bins completed recently.

Perrysburg, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its August dinner party on which occasion Harold Anderson, manager of the Anderson Elevtr. Co. elevator at Maumee, O., discussed the subject "Our Aim, to Out Co-op the Co-ops"; C. S. Latchaw, Defiance, O., speaking for the Co-ops, discussed "Our Purpose, to Make Farming Conditions Better". Frank Pyle, Van Buren, Ind., president of the National Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, also spoke at the gathering.

Somerville, O.—N. C. Locke and Leroy Anderson of Lewisburg, doing business as the Somerville Grain Co., have been made defendants in an action brought in Butler County courts by Charles Dudley, R. R. 1, College Corner, in which the plaintiff claims there is due him \$450 for grain alleged to have been delivered to the defendants. Acquaintances of Anderson claim he is not connected with the company, but owns and operates trucks at Lewisburg and hauled grain for Locke. Locke was taken into custody Aug. 12 on a bench warrant issued in Franklin County, Ind., containing charges of obtaining property under false pretenses, the outgrowth of a transaction with a Franklin County farmer involving 165 bus. of corn. He refused to waive extradition and was placed in jail. The court fixed bond at \$300 for his appearance for examination on habeas corpus proceedings Aug. 20.

## OKLAHOMA

Vinita, Okla.—An addition is being completed to the Witt-Stokes elevator.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co., doing business as the Pauls Valley Milling Co., incurred an electrical breakdown loss recently.

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Jefferson, Okla.—The Hacker Flour Mills is installing a dust control system in its grain elevator.

Hennessey, Okla.—High winds caused a small loss at the Star Mill & Elevator Co. plant recently.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—On Aug. 8 an electrical breakdown loss occurred at the Harde-man-King Co. mill.

Red Rock, Okla.—High winds recently did considerable damage to the Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange elevator.

Pocasset, Okla.—Frank Stauffer, formerly assistant manager of the Acme Flour Mills Co. of Oklahoma City, is new manager of the Pocasset Grain & Elevator Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. E. Leyendecker has been appointed assistant manager for the Acme Flour Mills Co., succeeding Frank Stauffer, resigned to accept a position with the Pocasset (Okla.) Grain & Elevator Co.

Bakersburg, Okla.—Seventy feet of the east wall of the large wheat storage elevator of Riffe & Gilmore, erected last year, gave way, recently, spilling approximately 150,000 bus. of wheat over the ground. The wheat was temporarily stored in 10 B. M. & E. freight cars. Only damage was to the building, the walls of which have been repaired and braced, and the wheat transferred back to the bins.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Freewater, Ore.—The Peacock Mill has completed its new testing laboratory.

Okanogan, Wash.—The Farmers Feed Store has installed a new hammer mill.

LaCrosse, Wash.—LaCrosse Grain Growers has installed a cooling system at its office.

Powers Station (Starbuck p. o.), Wash.—An addition has been built at the local elevator to accommodate the surplus wheat this year.

Kirkland, Wash.—Bill Bradshaw, formerly manager of the Lewis Feed Co. plant at Winlock, has been transferred here as manager of the Albers plant.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co.'s new plant will be formally opened Aug. 31, when a program of music, dancing and talks will celebrate the occasion.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—John Lindbloom & Son are constructing a modern feed mill and installing new mixing and cleaning equipment as well as bins for bulk storage.

Kendrick, Ida.—The Kendrick-Rochdale Co. has equipped its elevator with a Howell Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Fairbanks Motor, and new Calumet Cups.

Hansen, Ida.—The Independent Warehousing, Inc., has purchased the large building formerly occupied by the Hansen Auto Co., and after remodeling it, will use it for bean storage.

Rockford, Wash.—Al Jensen, manager of the Almira Grain Growers elevator for the last two years, is new manager of the Rockford Grain Growers elevator. He will assume his new duties Sept. 1.

Rosalie, Wash.—Pat Sheahan, manager of the Harbour Warehouse, recently installed a dumping bin to which he has added a sacking device for the purpose of receiving bulk grain for seed and feed.

Buhl, Ida.—The Buhl Feed & Ice Co. is building a one-story, 66x120 ft. frame warehouse; walls to be covered with saturated asphalt felt and corrugated sheet iron; concrete slab floor, foundation and footings.

Eltopia, Wash.—H. C. Volger and Kenneth Owsley of Connell have built a 130,000-bu. bulk grain elevator here. Modern machinery has been installed including a Howe Dump Truck Scale and a Richardson Automatic Weighing-out Scale.

Soda Springs, Ida.—Horsley Bros. have completed their new elevator. The structure, of about 25,000 bus. capacity, has been covered with galvanized sheathing. A special track has been run to the elevator for loading purposes and automatic dumps have been installed.

Soda Springs, Ida.—Hand Sorenson, farmer, has built two large granaries just east of Horsley Bros.' elevator to be used for grain storage. Total capacity of the two structures, which are 25 ft. high, is 18,000 bus. Railroad cars can be loaded by running grain from a spout into a blower which will shoot it into the cars.

Spokane, Wash.—Robert R. Enloe is the new assistant manager to Walter A. Mitchell of the Continental Grain Co. He was formerly manager of the Pacific Shipping Co. in Portland.

Ephrata, Wash.—John Cohagen, 52, former operator of a grain warehouse at Hartline and employed in a local grain warehouse for the last five years, died Aug. 8 in a Wenatchee hospital.

Endicott, Wash.—The Endicott Elevator Co.'s new elevator is receiving grain. The structure has 155,000 bus. capacity and is 125 ft. high. It is of wood construction, built crib-type, and sheathed with iron. Modern electric machinery gives it a loading capacity of 2,500 bus. an hour. Henry Green, veteran grain buyer, is manager.

Puyallup, Wash.—Hugh B. Clark, proprietor of the Hugh B. Clark Feed Co. for the last 19 years, is retiring from active participation in the business because of ill health. He has turned its operation over to Dwight E. Howell of Tacoma, but will retain his interest in the business and continue as president of the company. Mr. Howell has been associated with the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. for the past four years.

Winlock, Wash.—Ray Sippola, formerly assistant to Bill Bradshaw, manager at the Lewis Feed Co. plant, has been made manager, succeeding Mr. Bradshaw who has been transferred to the Albers plant at Kirkland. Mr. Sippola will be assisted by Wayne Bevis and Bob Cullough, the latter transferred here from Gib Harbor.

Tacoma, Wash.—A judgment of \$15,000 plus interest at 5 percent from Oct. 9, 1939, is being sought by the National Bank of Washington against J. Frank Kenworthy, head of the bankrupt Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., in a suit on a promissory note secured by a mortgage on certain property. The bank asks that this mortgage be decreed valid and the property sold to satisfy the note. The Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. was declared insolvent Aug. 9, 1939.

Spokane, Wash.—Stephen Evanoff, 24, a mechanic engaged in repairing machinery installed in the new Centennial Flouring Mills Co. plant, fell to his death from the fifth floor at the mill, Aug. 10. His body smashed a window which jutted out on a lower floor, tore through the top of a sheet iron shed, landing on a concrete platform below. The young man was not employed by the mill, but for a machinery company. Shortly before he fell he was seen hanging from a window ledge, kicking his feet in a vain effort to hold on.

## "EVERYTHING for GRAIN TESTING"

Seedburo manufactures a complete range of grain and seed testing equipment. Guaranteed to meet government requirements. Accurate, reliable, reasonable in price. Moisture testers; Steinlite Electric Portable makes test in one minute, no moving parts; Tag-Heppens-stall, germinators, weight-per-bushel testers, scales, triers, sieves, etc. Send for a complete free catalog.

**Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, Inc.**  
620 Brooks Bldg. Chicago, Illinois

Serving the grain and seed trades since 1912.



Revere (Ewan p. o.), Wash.—The Lamont & Sprague Grain Growers elevator has been increased by 25,000 bus. by a remodeling project. A portion of the sacked storage space was converted into bulk bins.

## PORTLAND LETTER

Portland, Ore.—Mark P. Miller, 70, head of the Globe Dock & Elevator Co., and one of the most active members of the flour milling industry, died Aug. 20.

Portland, Ore.—Alfred P. Albers, manager of the Portland district for Albers Bros. Milling Co., has been advanced to an executive position in the northern California district for the same firm. He will be located at Oakland, Cal., where E. L. Dial is manager.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Harvest Milling Co. has taken a long term lease on a warehouse on S. E. Third Ave., where it will operate its feed and grain business. The 50x125 ft. building is served with terminal trackage. Alterations and improvements are in progress for occupancy by Oct. 1.

Portland, Ore.—D. A. Koivisto has been promoted by the Albers Bros. Milling Co. to manage its Oregon feed division with headquarters here, his transfer from the company's Seattle division, where he was assistant to the district manager, to Portland having been announced early this month.

Harold E. Sanford, vice president of Continental Grain Co., announces that George B. Milnor, manager for Bulk Carriers Corp., New York, has become associated with Continental Grain Co. as manager of steamship operations. Milnor also will serve as agent for Bulk Carriers Corp. The Portland offices of Bulk Carriers Corp. have been closed and Mr. Milnor has moved into the Continental Grain Co. offices, Lewis Building.—F. K. H.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Hammer, S. D.—A four-bin addition is being built to the Victoria Elevator Co. elevator.

Java, S. D.—The Bagley elevator here, closed for several years, has been repaired and is being reopened.

Howard, S. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has recently opened its new elevator business here. E. E. Setbacken, manager.

Scotland, S. D.—The Community Elevator Co. is building a feed mill and coal sheds at its elevator. Recently an elevator was razed at Ravina, S. D., and the material trucked here, to be used in the construction program.

James (Groton p. o.), S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is building a 24,000-bu. annex to its local elevator. George A. Kline, manager. This will provide 55,000 bus. storage capacity at the local elevator, giving the company a total storage capacity of 165,000 bus in its four elevators.

Lake Andes, S. D.—The Lake Andes Farmers Co-op. Co. has purchased the Cargill, Inc., elevator, managed for the last five years by John Schneiderman. Seven thousand bushels of grain stored in the building is being trucked to an elevator in Ravina, which will be in charge of Mr. Schneiderman. The new owners will use the local elevator for grain storage. Jas. Dermody is manager for the Lake Andes Farmers Co-op. Co.

## SOUTHEAST

Roanoke, Va.—The John W. Eshelman Co. has changed its offices from Salem to Roanoke.

Washington, D. C.—Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, has established offices in Washington. Weston B. Grimes, company attorney, will be stationed here. The office also will handle the company's merchandising in the Southeast and along the Atlantic Seaboard.

Moore Haven, Fla.—Fire in the hopper bin over the dehydrator at the Everglades Milling Co. plant July 31 was brot under control with only slight damage being done owing to its timely discovery. The mill had been in operation that afternoon, but all employees had gone home when the fire was discovered by neighbors. It is believed the fire in the furnace had not been entirely extinguished and that hay from the hopper bin which had drifted on top of the furnace became heated and ignited. This is the third such fire to be extinguished at the plant.



Petersburg, Va.—J. S. Ritchie is adding a three-story brick addition to his establishment, to be used for feed sales and storage. It is directly in front of and connected with the mill, making possible prompt and convenient handling of stock.

Decatur, Ala.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. of Omaha, Neb., have completed plans for building a 700-bbl. modern mill on the Tennessee River here. Contractors were asked to furnish bids which were opened Aug. 22. The new mill will have a marine leg so its wheat supply can be received direct from barges. It will be equipped with all new machinery. In addition a large warehouse will permit loading flour direct from the plant to the barges. Elevator capacity will be 400,000 bus. The plant will have a 200-bbl. corn mill, self-rising flour unit and a mixed feed manufacturing department in addition to the flour mill. Horner & Wyatt designed the mill and will supervise construction.

## TENNESSEE

Martin, Tenn.—The Bridges Milling Co. has installed a new diesel motor for operating power.

## TEXAS

McAllen, Tex.—Trahan's Feed Store opened for business Aug. 9.

Lubbock, Tex.—Ralston-Purina Co., of Texas, has started construction of its feed manufacturing plant here.

Dallas, Tex.—The Red Chain Feed Co. recently suffered a fire loss due to spontaneous combustion of green hay.

Sealy, Tex.—The Sealy Grist Mill is streamlining its main building and constructing a 25x25 ft. addition to its plant.

New Baden, Tex.—Paul Schultz recently bought a larger seed cleaner with bagger and elevator of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Sabinal, Tex.—Frank Payne has purchased from his father-in-law, A. B. Hughes, the latter's share in the Sabinal Feed & Produce Store and now is sole owner of the business.

Marshall, Tex.—Fire believed to have originated from friction in milling machinery caused damage estimated at several thousand dollars at the Marshall Mill & Elevator Co. plant Aug. 19.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Crowley Feed Co., Inc., recently added three new warehouses to its plant. Two have 5,000 sq. ft. floor space, the third, 2,000 sq. ft. of space. All are of fire-proof construction.

## WISCONSIN

Prescott, Wis.—T. Thomson & Son sold their feed mill to Lester Hildebrandt.

Prescott, Wis.—Fred Brendemuehl has installed a larger engine in his feed mill.

Belleville, Wis.—Stuessy's Feed Store has installed a new 1-ton feed mixer and a crusher feeder.

New Holstein, Wis.—A new lean-to shelter has been constructed at the H. C. Timm Co. barley elevator.

Gillett, Wis.—J. M. Ankerson installed a No. 15½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Watertown, Wis.—Globe Milling Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one-ton capacity and a No. 3 mixer, 1½-ton capacity.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Kurth Malting Co. will build a 600,000-bu. reinforced concrete addition to its elevator McKenzie-Hague Co. has the contract.

Fall Creek, Wis.—An explosion in an attrition mill probably caused by tramp iron passing over a magnetic separator or a cartridge shell, damaged the P. O. Vogler plant on Aug. 7.

Black River Falls, Wis.—Clarence Green, who has been in the feed and milling business at Colfax, Wis., has succeeded Harlow McGowan, resigned, as manager of the Doboy Mills.

Janesville, Wis.—"How many corn kernels can a rooster crunch?" was the subject of a contest conducted by the Blackhawk Feed store here during the 4-H fair. The winner was William J. Arndt, Janesville, who guessed that the rooster would eat 1,100 kernels of corn between 9 a. m. Monday and 4 p. m. Thursday. Actually, the bird consumed 1,106 kernels.—H. C. B.

Weyauwega, Wis.—Dietetic Flour Mills, Inc., has been organized; to manufacture and deal in flour and other food articles; 100 shares, n.p.v.; Arth L. Nichols, Arthur C. Ewald, Saro Balliet, Appleton.

Marathon, Wis.—J. Martin, Wausau, Northern Field Seed Co., has leased the Marathon Elevator from Paul Rajek. He will continue to sell feeds and warehouse and distribute seeds. Mr. Rajek has been in ill health for some time.

Hixton, Wis.—Harlow McGowan, who recently resigned as manager of the Doboy Mills at Black River Falls, Wis., has taken over active management of the Hixton Feed Mill which he recently purchased. He plans to establish several branches.

LaCrosse, Wis.—Cargill, Inc., has purchased the Listman mill properties here, the sale subject to formal approval of Judge Albert L. Reeves of the United States district court at Kansas City, Mo. Thru the purchase Cargill, Inc., acquired the 500,000-bu. elevator which did not burn in the fire that destroyed the mill several years ago. Cargill, Inc., bought the same company's 450,000-bu. elevator at Sleepy Eye, Minn., early this month.

Jefferson Junction, Wis.—We have just completed the erection of 800,000 bus. of additional barley storage at our malting plant at Jefferson Junction. This addition consists of 22 concrete bins. The building is already completed and will be put into service by us the end of this week (Aug. 24). This increases our storage facilities here to a total of 4,000,000 bus., all of which is of reinforced concrete construction.—The Ladish-Stoppenbach Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Herman E. Franke, 73, veteran grain dealer, died Aug. 21 at his summer home on Lake Tomahawk of a heart attack. At the age of 25, Mr. Franke was taken in as a junior partner by the late Charles R. Lull, pioneer grain dealer. This firm was the forerunner of the Franke Grain Co., which was organized upon the death of Mr. Lull. Mr. Franke retired from active work in 1930 and the firm has since been headed by his son, Harry.—H. C. B.

The percentage of farm income derived from government payments under the A.A.A. is reported to be nearly 15% this year as compared with 5% in 1938.

## A Practical Blackboard for Posting Your Bids

A new chalkboard or blackboard for posting merchant's sales prices or prices bid for grain, manufactured from a specially treated plate glass, has been announced by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

The new chalkboard, called Nucite, is being produced in three standard colors, ivory, green and black. Dark chalk is used on the ivory colored board and light chalk on the green and black products.

The development of Nucite, according to W. O. Lytle, secretary of Central Research of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., was the result of an effort to provide a durable chalkboard that would lessen eye strain.

Nucite has less glare and its lighter colors can be used to advantage in better illumination.

In addition to the reduction of eye strain, the variety of colors in which Nucite is available permits the adoption of more pleasing and brighter color schemes.

The process of manufacture of Nucite involves the integration of elements by fusion, thereby making the board shock-resistant to a far greater degree than ordinary plate glass. If Nucite should be fractured by an unusual strain or shock, the glass would crumble instead of breaking into large, sharp fragments.

The new board, like plate glass, is non-porous, non-absorptive, and chemically very resistant. Consequently, it is sanitary, odorless, non-staining, and durable.

Our accelerated tests show that Nucite has 50 per cent less glare after 15 years' service than conventional types of blackboards or chalkboards. These tests were made repeatedly on a number of chalkboard materials using a special rotating rubbing machine with erasers and chalk bearing against the surface with about the same pressure as a teacher applies to writing and erasing.



Glass chalkboard is made in three colors.



## Supply Trade

Senator O'Mahoney's bill to levy a special tax on the use of machinery has not received the approval of any committee. The idea is so ridiculous, in the light of modern experience, the wonder is the U. S. Senate would permit this dumb Dora to have a seat, he could contribute just as much to the welfare of the masses standing.

**Beloit, Wis.**—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are planning construction of a new 80x220 ft. non-ferrous metals foundry here, with architectural lines resembling those of a pattern shop. The new structure will increase foundry capacity of the local plant three times. The foundry is expected to be built and in operation in about 8 months.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Up-to-the-minute information on the complete line of herringbone gear reducers is contained in new Book, No. 1519-A, just announced by Link-Belt Co. Addition of several new sizes, and changes in construction, have brought about revisions in both horse power ratings and dimensions. This new book, which renders obsolete Book 1519, will be sent to any interested reader who addresses the company on his business letterhead.

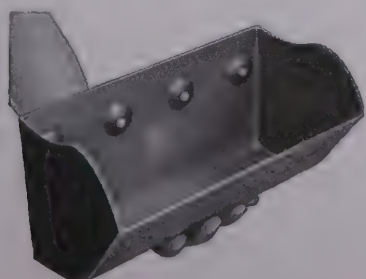
**Akron, O.**—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has announced it has completed plans for an immediate and substantial increase in its output of synthetic rubber. The company has been developing and producing for three years its own type of chemical rubber in its laboratories and in a small pilot plant in anticipation of national defense needs. The new plant, with an initial capacity of 10,000 pounds a day, will be installed in space made available within existing company buildings. The new product, called chemigum, is derived from petroleum through a cracking process and is the result of extensive work by the development and research department of Goodyear.

### A New Grain Bucket Now Available

A new grain elevating bucket, said greatly to increase the elevating capacity of a grain elevating leg, has been placed on the market by the Screw Conveyor Corp. Trade marked "Nu-Hy," the new bucket design is understood to be the result of intensive studies of "bucket behavior" in operation when elevating grain or granular materials, and early experience with installations is said to have been so satisfactory that the company established a policy of selling the buckets with a guarantee covering elevating capacity increases.

The increase in elevating capacity of legs is brought about without rebuilding the leg. The new buckets are spaced closer on the belt than the older type buckets.

A condensed information folder has been prepared by the company to show complete data for installation of "Nu-Hy" buckets with tables for minimum spacing requirements,



The Nu-Hy Grain Bucket

belt speeds for various head pulley sizes, capacity formulas, and methods for figuring horsepower. This folder, and Capacity Analysis Form 76 may be obtained by writing the Screw Conveyor Corp.

### European Food Stocks Sufficient

No hope for greatly increased exports of grains to war-torn Europe is held out by current estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In spite of the British blockade, and in spite of reduced crops (wheat and rye stocks are 10 to 15 per cent below normal requirements) on the Continent, contends the U.S.D.A., the food supply is almost large enough to meet normal consumption requirements under rationing principles being employed, if it can be "adequately distributed."

Many refugees may suffer, according to the U.S.D.A. statement, which says: "Communications have been disrupted, machinery of distribution disorganized, and large numbers of people have fled their homes to hoped-for havens of safety. In certain areas, particularly in Belgium and the larger cities of the recently invaded countries, and in localities where refugee populations are still gathered, supplies may prove inadequate."

### Wheat Insurance Settlements in Cash

The Federal Crop Insurance Corp., up to Aug. 6, had paid 27,600 indemnity claims on 6,655,000 bus. of wheat to growers whose 1940 crops had been destroyed, or seriously damaged by adverse weather and other unavoidable wheat crop hazards.

About 76% of the claims came from insured growers in the hard winter wheat belt which suffered a severe drouth last fall and winter. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado account for 53% of the wheat acreage insured in the government wheat insurance program, and drouth caused abandonment of 34% of the acreage of wheat in these states. Growers in the hard winter wheat belt paid 56% of the premiums collected by the corporation.

Most of the farmers collecting on their wheat insurance took cash in place of wheat. The cash equivalent of 5,200,000 bus. were paid, while 1,450,000 bus. of actual wheat were returned to growers who preferred this form of payment. On Aug. 6 the corporation had reduced its balance of wheat in elevators to 8,151,000 bus.

**I am resolved** to meet the morning of each new day with faith and hope and courage, and thus strike hands with all the finer forces of energy and power.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

**The Smith Amendment** to the Wagner Labor Relations Act lies smothered by union labor leaders in the Senate com'te on education and labor. Efforts are being made to bring the amendment out of hiding. The Senate com'te has agreed to hold limited "executive hearings" upon it.

**Red Lake Falls, Minn.**—Smith Paper, Inc., a Massachusetts company, is operating a fiber product plant 24 hours daily to make fiber tow from Minnesota and North Dakota flax straw, bale it up and ship it east to be used in making cigarette paper. Three other companies also buy Minnesota flax straw for paper production.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Tri-state wheat farmers sold themselves short on the wheat crop this year, said C. E. Skiver, Purdue wheat specialist, as he announced a seed wheat shortage in this area. Many of the farmers sold all their wheat this year because the grains had shriveled and black rust also has appeared in much of the grain.—W.B.C.

### Watch for Bin Burnt Grain

Almost every year, since combining became the general rule, some grain stored in elevator bins, has been found to be bin burnt.

Investigation has shown that the bin burning, in most cases, was caused because the crop was combined before it was thoroughly ripe, and so contained a percentage of green or unripe kernels, or of green or unripe weed seeds. Bin burning, too, can result from good clean grain being harvested and threshed when containing too high a moisture content. Then, as this ripening process continued after the grain was in the bin, heating developed, which in turn burnt the grain.

Grain that is even only slightly bin burnt, is sharply degraded under the Canada Grain Act. Usually it is graded rejected, for the simple reason that millers cannot make as good flour out of it; and if it is badly bin burnt, then millers cannot make flour out of it at all, and certainly badly bin burnt grain is even dangerous to feed to livestock, so the farmer can lose from 12 or more cents a bushel and even the total value of his grain if the burning is excessive.

In their anxiety to market their grain early, there will be a greater tendency than ever for farmers to cut their crop on the green side. The lack of storage space also means, most probably that farmers will be called upon to store some part of their crop in bins on their own farms.

It all means that elevators, both country and terminal, in their anxiety to help the farmers will tend to fill their bins to capacity, which means that elevator agents and superintendents will be less able than usual to turn their grain or to air it occasionally, and so to keep it in good condition.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

### Cargill Man Saved from Waves

F. L. Neilson, vice pres. of Cargo Carriers Inc., of Minneapolis, was aboard the new tug-boat Carneida when it sank in Lake Michigan during a storm Aug. 22.

Capt. John O'Brien, called by radio for aid, cut loose the tow of three barges with 1,900 tons of corn, and all hands got into the small lifeboat.

The vessel was built in Pittsburgh and had just been delivered to the Cargo Carriers Co. It left Calumet harbor Chicago, for Buffalo. The tug sank six miles off suburban Lake Bluff, Ill. One of the barges was located and the other two were expected to be picked up. It was believed the tug could be salvaged.

Mr. Neilson, in a call to his family, said he was none the worse for his experience.

The loss was fully covered by insurance. The tug had not been designed for lake service, but had been sent down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, and was en route to New York to be used in barge canal service.

### National Retail Demonstration Sept. 16th to 21st

This is a movement by all retailers in all lines of business to demonstrate to the public in their towns the part they play in the community's life, and their function as purchasing agents for the public.

If yours is a business based on prestige—continue that policy. If it is a store that appeals to price—continue that policy. But—during National Retail Demonstration put greater emphasis on what you are doing—in co-operation with all local merchants.

This National Retail Demonstration is not just another Week. It is something more—something bigger—something finer than the mere promotion of merchandise. It is a week during which all retailers band together to remind the public that their stores are important social and economic units of the community life. It is a week of Open House—and a get organized week. Boost Sept. 16 to 21st.



# Field Seeds

**Monmouth, Ore.**—Fire destroyed the Jenks-White Seed Co. warehouse on Aug. 2.

**Temple City, Cal.**—California Feed & Seed Co., owned and operated by Mrs. Hannah Pummell, is moving into a new building of its own.

**Reward wheat testing** 68½ lbs. per bu., and exhibited by Farquharson Bros. of Zealandia, Sask., won the grand championship wheat trophy in the grain show division of the Regina Exhibition.

**Sikeston, Mo.**—Dan McCoy Seed Co. has started construction of a new warehouse and cleaning unit for red clover seed. New cleaning equipment includes buckhorn and dodder machines.

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**—Maumee Valley Seed Service has been incorporated by Roger McGrady, Margaret E. McGrady and Maurice Brubaker, to sell hybrid seed corn and other agricultural products.

**Conrad, Mont.**—A mustard seed cleaning and handling plant, with storage capacity for 2,000,000 lbs. of seed, is under construction here for the Northern Montana Mustard Growers, Co-operative.

**Filer, Ida.**—A 76x42 ft. sheet-iron clad addition has been built on the plant of the Associated Seed Growers, Inc., managed by F. M. Hudson. The addition creates warehouse capacity for an additional 1,250,000 lbs. of seeds.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The first meeting of South Carolina's Seed Advisory Council was held Aug. 7 in the offices of the state department of agriculture. The council advises with J. Roy Jones, state commissioner of agriculture, on administration of South Carolina's seed law.

**Production of timothy seed** is expected to be 16% lower this year than last, and 31% under the 1929-38 average. Estimates call for 53,667,000 lbs. of thresher-run seed, compared with 64,026,000 lbs. in 1939, and 77,624,550 for the 10-year average.—Crop Reporting Board, U. S. D. A.

**"Sikora Garnet"** read the label on a sample of wheat submitted to the Canadian Grain Research Laboratory for testing. It was believed to be a selectoin from Garnet, and proved to be a typical Garnet type of wheat, showing characteristic inferior baking strength and a high carotene content.

**West Point, Neb.**—Yager Seed & Nursery Co., Earl Conrad, president, has arranged for building a \$12,000 seed processing plant. The 42x100 ft. structure will have two sections. One, 2 stories high, will be 24x24 ft. The other, one story high, will be 76x40 ft. The structure will include drying bins and processing machinery.

**The extent to which rust-resistant wheats** are replacing the rust-susceptible varieties in Western Canada is indicated by the fact that the seeding of Thatcher increased from 14.1 per cent in 1938 to 36.2 per cent in 1939, and that the seeding of Renown and Apex increased from negligible quantities in 1938 to 5.2 per cent and 1.2 per cent in 1939.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Nebraska's supply of Nebraska seed wheat has increased from 75 bus. three years ago to 18,000 bus., report Nebraska Agricultural College authorities. The agronomy department released 75 bus. to 15 growers in 1937, and have watched the development of the seed supply carefully to insure certification. About 10,000 bus. of Cheyenne seed wheat from approved fields are also available.

**Hahira, Ga.**—Fire destroyed the Hahira Flour & Seed Store operated by Lester Taylor, recently.

**St. John, Wash.**—Heglar & Mulkey have expanded the capacity of their seed cleaning plant, and their trade territory.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Mr. Dauer has sold his interest in the Meyer Seed Co. John F. Meyer and Webster Hurst are now sole owners.

**Caldwell, Ida.**—Oakes Seed Co. is remodeling the top story of its plant into a modern work room and increasing the storage facilities.

**Miami, Fla.**—Denning Seed Co. has been incorporated by L. K. Denning, George Holcomb, and G. C. Fowler, with 50 shares of stock.

**Ithaca, N. Y.**—The New York State Seed Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at Willard Straight Hall, College of Agriculture here, Sept. 16.

**Carroll, Ia.**—F. J. Klosser has purchased the Parsons Seed Store. The store has been placed under the active management of his son, Robert Klosser.

**Macon, Ga.**—Georgia seedsmen will meet at the Hotel Dempsey Aug. 29. Expected is an attendance of 40 or 50 seedsmen to set up a state seed ass'n.

**Harrisville, Mich.**—The Harrisville Grain & Lumber Co., Geo. H. Leonard owner, has installed a S.S.&S. specific gravity seed separator.

**Cook, Minn.**—The local plant of the Arrowhead Seed Growers Co-operative, which has been closed for remodeling during the summer months, has been re-opened with Harold Wein as manager.

**Twin Falls, Ida.**—Quinn Wilson & Sons have bought the Harder Bean Co. plant from M. J. Newman, C. P. Bowles, and F. W. Harder. A warehouse adjacent to the property is being remodeled.

**New Madrid, Mo.**—S. D. Turner has purchased the Delta Seed Co. from R. H. Bierschwal. He has been general manager of the company for the last two years and will continue present policies.

**Baudette, Minn.**—The Northern Farmers Co-operative Seed Exchange of Williams has purchased the Marvin elevator and seed plant here. The former Forsberg Seed Cleaning Co. plant at Thief River Falls has been leased by the same company.

**Preliminary studies** on new sunflower hybrids from the 103 different strains of sunflower grown on the Saskatoon Experimental Farm in Canada, showed oil contents varying from 21% to 36%. An oil yield of 26% from sunflower seed is considered average, and several new hybrid strains from both the Saskatoon and the Central experimental farms show promise of being exceptionally well suited to oil production.

**That the three-year campaign of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association** for the growing of approved varieties of wheat in Kansas is bearing fruit is well shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture preliminary report on the varieties of wheat grown in the state this year. Of all wheat harvested in the state, nearly 70 per cent was of the three most acceptable types of hard wheat, Tenmarq, Blackhull and Turkey, with Tenmarq, regarded as most desirable of all from the bread making standpoint, in the lead with 26.6 per cent of the state's production.

**Ontario, Ore.**—Open house was held by the Blue Mountain Seed Growers Ass'n recently at the new plant it purchased from the Michael-Leonard Seed Co. H. G. Avery is the plant manager.

**The American Seed Trade Ass'n** has under consideration the setting up of an ass'n seed laboratory. Alternative to this plan, also under consideration, is ass'n sponsoring of a commercial laboratory.

**Ames, Ia.**—A Regional Grassland Conference will be held here Sept. 11. It will follow the annual meeting of the corn belt section of the American Society of Agronomy, scheduled for Iowa State College, Sept. 9 and 10.

**Moscow, Ida.**—The Latah County Seed Growers, Inc., have in operation a new \$6,000 seed cleaning plant for Michels grass seed. The plant can handle about 1 ton of seed per hour. Latah county is expected to produce 180,000 lbs. of Michels grass seed; Whitman County, 45,000 lbs. Michels grass was perfected by the University of Idaho; is reaching swift popularity as a forage grass.

## Seed Handlers Cautioned Against Use of Phrase "Affidavit Grimm Alfalfa"

The use of the name "Affidavit Grimm Alfalfa" on bags, or on tags attached to bags, of seed shipped in interstate commerce is not permitted by the Federal Seed Act, says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The word "affidavit" is not a part of the name of the kind, type or variety which is required to be stated on the label.

"Affidavit Grimm" in quotations, on invoices and in advertising matter has in the past tended to deceive buyers of alfalfa seed. Whether the use of the term in advertising in interstate commerce is a violation of the Federal Seed Act is a matter for the courts to decide. The Department is of the opinion, however, that the term should not be used because of its abuse in the past.

## Arkansas Wants No Vetch Weevil

Arkansas regulations governing vetch seed continue the same as last year, according to Paul H. Millar, chief inspector for the Arkansas State Plant Board. A year ago Arkansas adopted Rule 68, Paragraph 2, requiring vetch seed to bear a weevil certificate when offered for sale within the state. This rule reads:

All vetch seed which is transported into Arkansas must have attached to each bag in addition to the analysis and the permit tag, a certificate showing that it has been properly fumigated, using 12 ounces of sodium cyanide for 100 cubic feet of space in an air-tight container for a period of 24 hours and at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees Fahr., or using some other method approved by the chief inspector of the Board, or a certificate showing that the seed was grown in a state or country free of the vetch weevil (*Bruchus brachialis*, Fabr.). These must be official state or federal certificates and must be attached to the bags by an official seal, which must at the same time seal the mouth of the bag near the center thereof.

Fumigation with carbon disulphide, chloropicrin, or methyl bromide, using dosages and methods recommended by the U. S. D. A. has also been approved.

Washington, Oregon, and several of the eastern states, and foreign countries are known to be infested with vetch weevil. Vetch seeds originating in infested states or countries should be fumigated and tagged to meet the Arkansas requirements.

Vetch grown in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and other non-infested states may be moved into Arkansas under certificate of the State Department of Agriculture of the state in which grown or of the state from which shipped.

Arkansas is free of the vetch weevil. Seed



grown in Arkansas does not fall under these regulations, unless it is shipped into some other state and then shipped back into Arkansas. For example, vetch grown in Arkansas and sold by the grower or by an Arkansas seedsman need not bear a certificate, but vetch grown in Arkansas and purchased by a Tennessee seed company, if shipped back into Arkansas, should bear the certificate of the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, showing that it was grown in Arkansas, a state free of the vetch weevil.

### Mix Seeds Well

When different bags bearing the same lot number contain seed not well mixed the analysis which appears on the tag must represent the lowest grade bag in the lot, rather than the average of the lot.

One of the chief causes of misbranding of lespedeza and many other field seeds appears to be non-uniformity. Even seeds obtained from the same grower or from the same field are not always uniform; due, for example, to the occurrence of noxious weeds in varying amounts in different parts of a field. The running thru the cleaner of all the seed which is to be put in the same lot does not necessarily mean that the lot will therefore be uniform. If there is any doubt whatever about the uniformity of a lot of seed, the seed should be thoroly mixed.

The Arkansas State Plant Board suggests: A simple and most effective method of mixing for lespedeza and similar seeds is to strew out contents of each bag evenly in long, thin parallel lines on a smooth floor. This should be done systematically so that the seed from each bag will be strewn over about the same distance. When all the bags in the lot are thus emptied, mix by shoveling together several times. **DO NOT SHOVEL INTO A PILE.** After the shoveling the seed should still be in a long, low ridge, and should be sacked from this position. Up to fifty or more bags may be thus mixed at a time.

### Evils of Farmer to Farmer Seed Trading

By EARL M. PAGE, St. Louis, Mo., before Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n.

One of the factors having the greatest unfavorable influence over our selling conditions is the farmer to farmer trading. As I have stated on previous occasions, it is no more fair for the seed trade to be put in the position of carrying the burden of weed control by careful and intricate seed cleaning, seed testing and labeling, when half or more of the total field seed volume is conducted by farmer to farmer trading of uncleaned seed with the consequent spreading and indiscriminate distribution of weed seeds than it would be to expect the highly regulated and taxed liquor distilling industry to compete successfully with legally sanctioned untaxed and unregulated moonshiners and bootleggers. If weed seeds are dangerous or economically objectionable in seeds sold by seedsmen, they are just as dangerous and objectionable in seeds sold by farmers or truckers to other farmers for planting purposes.

We now have two state seed laws which do not exempt the farmer from their labeling requirements. This is certainly a definite step in the right direction. Every state seed law should be revised by eliminating the so-called farmer exemption clause. This has been recommended by practically all organizations and associations who are in position to understand the problem.

Now with the present agitation for uniform state seed laws to carry out the principles of the new Federal Seed Act, it is time for every state seed association and in fact every seedsman to do all he can to bring about the elimination of farmer exemption clauses and to secure universal and impartial enforcement of all seed laws. The fact that there is a technical exemption clause in the Federal Seed Act should be no deterrent. It is not an effective exemption

but merely one of political nature included for the avowed purpose of avoiding infringement upon states' rights and exempting farmers only if they are exempted by the states into which seeds are shipped. State legislatures and farmers should not use this as a basis for including farmer exemption clause in state seed laws, but rather to the contrary, they should consider it as placing a definite responsibility for their state seed law to protect them from an influx of noxious weed seeds.

Some education will be required to convince farmers that it is in their interest that all seeds be labeled alike and from our point of view particularly, to teach them the value of standardized, recleaned, properly labeled, branded seeds, as distributed by the industry.

### Shriveled Wheat Not Good for Seeding

Hot, dry weather and stem rust caused shriveling of much of the late wheat in Kansas this year. Wheat that is badly shriveled is not satisfactory for seeding purposes. Therefore, farmers who have shriveled wheat should be sure that the seed they intend to plant this fall will germinate and produce normal stands of strong, vigorous plants.

R. I. Throckmorton, head of the Kansas State College department of agronomy, offers these precautionary measures for wheat producers to take in preparing for the 1941 wheat crop. He reports that "Germination percentages of wheat under laboratory conditions are usually higher than can be expected under average field conditions. In the field, strength of sprouts and vigor of young plants are important. Shriveled seed, even when it has a high germination percentage, is likely to produce weak sprouts and plants that do not have enough vigor to survive unfavorable conditions."

Normal wheat seedlings should have three strong roots at the end of the germination period of seven days, explains Professor Throckmorton. Many of the badly shriveled kernels will produce only a single, weak primary root or one relatively strong root and one or two weak ones.

### Off-Color Wheat May Make Good Flour

[The Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, in its 13th annual report, covering 1939 activities, reports an investigation into the milling and baking qualities of off-color wheats. Extracts from its report follow]:

Since introduction of Reward and certain rust-resistant varieties of Reward parentage, shipments of wheat characterized by an "off-color" variously described as brassy, bronzy and bronzy-green, have been observed.

The Inspection Branch has classed such wheat as immature and degraded it accordingly. Farmers have claimed that the wheat was fully ripe when cut and that being quite plump and of normal weight per bushel it could not properly be classed as immature. Agronomists believe that the "off color" is caused by interruption of the normal ripening process which interferes with the complete disappearance of the green pigment in the bran and that Reward and certain of its progeny are more susceptible to this type of damage than most other varieties. Environmental conditions during the later stages of maturation are believed to influence the development of the "off color" but cutting when immature is not considered an important contributing factor.

A report on four samples of "off color" bronzy-green wheat grading Nos. 3 and 4 Northern,

was submitted to the Board. These wheats were characterized by high gassing power and two of them yielded greyish flours. In other respects results were variable and interpretation of them was complicated by the fact that the only control samples available were the Winnipeg Inspection office averages. In general, it was concluded that the actual quality of the "off color" wheat was much better than its appearance and grade indicated.

Investigation confirms the expressed opinion that the quality of "off color improperly ripened" wheat is much better than its appearance suggests, similar to bleached, slightly immature and bran-frosted wheat. These types of damage affect saleability by changing the appearance of the kernels rather than by affecting intrinsic baking quality.

### Plant Breeding Results

PROMISING OATS HYBRIDS combining growths for winter pasture, hardiness, and resistance to rusts and smuts, are being developed at the Arkansas Experiment Station, according to H. R. Rosen, L. M. Weetman, and C. K. McClelland, who describe them in the *Journal of the American Society of Agronomists*.

COMPARATIVE TRIALS in Michigan of corn hybrids and varieties during 1938 and 1939 are reported by H. C. Rather and A. R. Marston in Michigan Station Quarterly Bulletin 22. They give a maturity classification of corn hybrids based on trials in 8 corn growing zones in Michigan, and mention Michigan 561 and 1218, Minnesota 402, and Wisconsin 606 and 645, as proved certified hybrids of which seed is available for 1940 plantings.

HURON OATS are a high-yielding, medium-early, high test weight, highly smut-resistant, yellowish-grained variety, selected from a cross made between Markton and Victory by G. A. Wiebe, according to E. E. Down and J. W. Thayer, in Michigan Station Quarterly Bulletin 22. They recommend Huron oats for those soils of the lower peninsula of Michigan, where Wolverine oats are adapted. The plants are about 4 inches shorter, and have the same stiffness of straw as Wolverine.

THE COMPARATIVE performance of several varieties of hard red spring wheats in 1939 is reviewed by T. E. Stoa, R. H. Harris, and L. D. Sibbitt in North Dakota Station Bimonthly Bulletin No. 3, and supplemented with data from milling and baking experiments. Thatcher is considered first choice because it resists stem rust, is high in flour quality, and is widely grown so that seed is readily available. Ceres is a good wheat where rust injury is not common. Renown shows a higher test weight and better color of kernel than Thatcher.

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## Inland Waterways Endangered

Unified control of the nation's rail, motor, and water carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission is the purpose of legislation approved in the House on Aug. 12, and sent to the Senate.

The bill places inland and intercoastal water carriers under the I.C.C., and expands the powers of this federal bureaucracy to consolidate and reorganize transportation systems. The Wadsworth amendment, which would have permitted rate reductions when these provided compensatory returns to the carrier, was eliminated from the bill in conference in spite of bitter demands from waterway interests that it be retained.

## Seed Cleaning Modernized in Illinois Elevator

Manager Roy N. Phillips of the Nokomis Equity Elevator Co., Nokomis, Ill., believes in organizing and dividing a diversified business into departments. The grain elevator, the feed grinding and mixing plant, the feed warehouse, and the farm supply warehouse are separate divisions of the business, instead of being piled together in a haphazard manner.

Latest addition to the diversified business of the Nokomis Equity Elevator Co. is a seed cleaning department. This is housed in a 16x34 ft., structure 26½ ft. high to the ridge, built on the end of the farm supply warehouse.

In this structure is located a large seed cleaner, set high enough on a stand so that there is plenty of room around and below it for hanging sacks to its various spouts.

A receiving hopper, a garner bin, a Western double seed leg, bulk bins and sacking spouts are set up in the building to serve the cleaner.

The receiving hopper sets at the side of the building's driveway. It has a closable side opening into which sacks of seeds may be emptied, and a closable top opening into which bulk seeds may be scooped. The hopper drains into one side of the double stand of elevator legs, which elevates its contents to a garner bin over the seed cleaner.

Seed returning from the cleaner, drains into the opposite side of the double stand of elevator legs for re-elevation. A turnhead at the top of the leg diverts the seeds as required into a hopped bottom bulk bin for loading trucks in bulk, into a sacking spout, or into either of three storage bins across the driveway from the cleaner side of the building.

The driveway thru the concrete floored seed cleaning building connects with the driveway thru the company's farm supply warehouse. Manager Phillips has several ideas for expansion. Included is installation of a seed treating machine for protecting farm seeds from smut and other seed borne diseases.

## Grain Carriers

The Rock Island railroad has been authorized to purchase 800 box cars, and 200 automobile cars.

**Rochester, N. Y.**—An all-steel 800-ton barge, loaded with bonded wheat, sank in the middle of the barge canal Aug. 8, and blocked traffic on the canal for 18 hours, before it was raised and dry-docked for repair.

The Wheeler-Lea bill does nothing toward putting an end to the Federal Barge Line, toward repealing the long-and-short-haul clause, toward ending the Adjustment Board "labor racket," or toward freeing the railroads of discriminatory taxation.—*Railway Age*.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—First charters of grain storage space in the winter fleet of lake boats that tie up here at the close of lake navigation, were made early this month at an initial rate of 6c per bu., compared with 4½c, the highest rate paid last year.

The St. L.-S.F. railway has been authorized by the I.C.C. in Finance No. 12695, to abandon the 41.01 mile stretch of its Bentonville branch from Grove, Okla., to a point near Bentonville. Application pointed out that traffic along this line has been lost to trucks.

Shippers' Advisory Board meetings definitely announced include New England, Mt. Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., Sept. 12-13; Ohio Valley, Indianapolis, Sept. 17; Southeast, King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 19, and Trans, Mo., Kan., Joplin, Mo., Sept. 19.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 41,386 cars during the week ended Aug. 10, an increase of 1,283 cars above the same week last year, but a decrease of 6,504 cars below the corresponding week in 1933. Box cars awaiting repair on July 15 totaled 54,553.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Inland Waterways Corp. has awarded to American Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., a contract for construction of 15 all-steel barges at the total bid price of \$939,900. Each barge will have capacity for 2,700 tons. The barges are to be built at the Ambridge, Pa., yards, and delivery is to be at Cairo, Ill., delivery to start within five months.

Complaints are entitled to reparations from the L. & N. and the I. C. railroads totaling \$4,102.12, with interest, according to Examiner George M. Curtis' proposal in I.C.C. No. 23318, Auburn Mills, et al., vs. C. & A., et al., embracing also No. 23851, Beaver Dam Milling Co. vs. Same. Involved were carloads of grain and grain products moving on thru rates from Ohio and Mississippi river crossings.

In Peppard Seed Co. vs. L. & N. et al., Examiner John Davey of the Interstate Commerce Commission proposed finding sorghum seed rates inapplicable on shipments made May 27, 1937, from Gallatin, Tenn., to Kansas City. The applicable rate, he proposed, should be 25c per cwt. from Gallatin to St. Louis and 14c beyond. The rate charged was 32c to St. Louis and 14c beyond. Reparation of \$35.46, with interest, was proposed.

**Toledo, O.**—Lower ex-lake export rates on grain between Toledo and Baltimore in line with the Buffalo-Baltimore rate, are recommended by I.C.C. Examiner Burton Fuller, as a result of a hearing Apr. 9 in Toledo Board of Trade vs. B. & O. R. R. The examiner believed the reduction should come from reduction of the water rate from the head of the lakes to Toledo. The I.C.C. has no control over water rates.

**Houston, Tex.**—James & Harwell, Inc., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that polished rice is without substantial food value; that the nutritional value of its Uncle Ben's Rice is far superior to that of polished rice and contains all necessary food properties; that the nutritive elements of Uncle Ben's Rice are more nearly those of brown than polished rice, and that due to "natural milling" its rice has more nourishment.

The Lake Carriers Ass'n, with the concurrence of Canadian shippers, has established strict regulations over vessels as a part of American defense measures and for prevention of sabotage. Lake boats are thoroughly searched for dangerous materials before cargoes are loaded, after the boats have cleared the docks, and again before sailing thru the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., or the Welland ship canals. A permit system is used for all persons entering or leaving dock properties or ships, including ship crew members.

Stop-off privileges on bagged and packaged grain and grain products in Louisiana at \$7.25 per stop, as allowed in schedules of the M.P. railroad since last Jan. 22, must be cancelled on Sept. 17 or sooner, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission in I. & S. docket No. 4783. The arrangement originally was granted on a plea that they would hold to the rails business that was going to trucks because wholesalers in the areas involved could not afford to buy in car load lots, but could afford to buy in 10,000 lb. and 15,000 lb. truck lots. The stop-off privilege was seldom used, before suspension, but was considered of benefit to Kansas City and St. Louis shippers of feeds and grain products on combination rates. Objectors to the arrangements were Minneapolis interests.

The average number of railway employees during the last six years has been about 300,000 less than during the preceding six years; about 750,000 less than during the preceding six years ending with 1927, and, in fact, the smallest in any equal period since the six years ending with 1900. Comparing the six-year period 1934-1939, inclusive—when we were supposed to be recovering from the present depression—with the period of six years 1922-1927, inclusive, when we actually were recovering from the terrific slump of 1921, we find that (1) average annual national income declined 9 per cent, or 6 billion dollars; (2) average annual compensation per railway employe increased 6 per cent, or \$99, and (3) average number of railway employes declined 42 per cent, or from 1,749,000 to 1,018,000.—*Railway Age*.

The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, and the Baltimore Ass'n of Commerce have intervened in I. & S. No. 4618, Ex-Lake Grain to North Atlantic ports, and have asked the I.C.C. to reopen and consolidate that proceeding with No. 28466, Port of New York Authority vs. B. & O. et al. Involved are the highly competitive shipments of ex-lake grain from Erie, Pa., Buffalo, and Oswego, N. Y., and other Lake Erie ports, to the Atlantic seaboard. Baltimore claims New York will get all this business un-



Seed cleaning unit at back of warehouse of Nokomis Equity Elevator Co., Nokomis, Ill.



less both cases are considered together and the rates from the points mentioned to New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia equalized.

## Canadian Railroads Loosen Grain Shipping Embargo

On Aug. 21 the Canadian Pacific Railroad placed in effect an order limiting cars for grain movement to a total of 150 daily in Manitoba, 25 in Saskatchewan and 25 in Alberta. The Canadian National Railways limits are set at 80 daily for Manitoba, 80 for Saskatchewan, and 40 for Alberta for movement to terminal elevators at the head of the lakes. These limits cover total grain loadings, including wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye.

In some measure the order relaxes the embargo on shipments of wheat to Fort William-Port Arthur storage elevators. Cars are ordered in the usual manner, and loaded subject to quotas set by the Wheat Board.

## Rail-Ocean Rates Reduced by I.C.C.

Reduced rail-ocean rates on grain and grain products from points in the Southwest to North Atlantic ports, via Houston and Galveston, have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A rate of 51c per cwt. from Oklahoma and Texas base groups, compared with a present rate of 60c, is prescribed in the order. Prescribed rates from northern and western Oklahoma points, and northern Texas, and southern Kansas points, range from 52c to 64c in the order.

Complaints headed by the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills had asked for a rail-ocean rate from Texas and Oklahoma base groups of 48c.

In issuing its order, the I.C.C. classified present rates as unreasonable.

## "Smoky Odor" in Wheat Not Transmitted

When two samples of wheat rejected by the Inspection Branch of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners due to smoky odor, were submitted to the Canadian Grain Research Laboratory, they were checked against samples of sound No. 1 Northern wheat representing the Winnipeg Inspection office average.

The smoky odor was present, a majority of observers agreed, one sample being worse than the other, and the taint was more pronounced when the samples were dampened prior to milling. But when the milling process had been completed the flours from neither of the rejected samples could be distinguished by odor or taste from the flour from average No. 1 Northern wheat.

When the flour from all three samples was baked into loaves of bread no differences could be detected between the two loaves from the "smoky odored" wheat and the loaf from the average wheat.

**Walla Walla, Wash.**—First samples of new wheat indicate the crop to be unusually smutty, light in weight and carrying dockage. Out of 15 samples taken 2 were found to be without smut; 2 with 1%; 1 with 1½%; 1 with 2½%; 1 with 3½%; 3 with 4%; 1 with 5%; and 1 with 6½%.

**Ririe, Ida.**—Time lost by trucks in following a combine around a wheat field to gather a load is saved by the patented "Freeman Bulk-er," now manufactured here as a result of Harold H. Freeman's development of a one-wheeled wheat bin that attaches to the combine. The bulk-er is made in three sizes to hold 85, 150 or 184 bus., or enough to fill different standard sizes of trucks.

## Interstate Truckers Ask Permits to Haul Grain and Feed

The motor carriers division of the Interstate Commerce Commission is kept busy with requests from truckers for permits to haul a wide range of products and commodities. In western and middle western areas the applications frequently mention grain and feed as well as livestock as leading products to which the applicant intends to apply maximum attention. The following are among the applications reported upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the last three weeks.

MC 94745. The I.C.C. has authorized Paul Van Ness, Liberty, Ind., to serve as a common carrier trucking grain and livestock from farms in Liberty township, Union county, Ind., to Cincinnati, O., and return with fertilizer and feed.

MC 95160. George Witt, Witt Springs, Ky., has been denied authority by the I.C.C. to act as a common carrier of livestock and agricultural products from Madison and Estill counties, Ky., to Cincinnati, O., and return with feed, fertilizer, etc.

MC 101599. Granting of a common carrier certificate to Walter Harrison Hayes has been recommended to the I.C.C. for trucking grain, feed, hay, straw, molasses, and other products from and to points in Gilliam, Wheeler and Grant counties, Ore., and points in Klickitat, Benton and Yakima counties, Wash.

MC 7360. In sub-division No. 1, Arthur C. Scheidegger, Waumandee, Wis., is authorized to serve as common carrier hauling feed, flour and livestock between Buffalo and Trempealeau counties, Wis., and South St. Paul, Red Wing, and Hastings, Minn.

MC 95085. Bert H. Furness, Sheffield, Ia., is granted a common carrier certificate to haul livestock from an area within a radius of 20 miles of Sheffield to Albert Lea and Austin, Minn., and return with feed and fertilizer.

MC 94839. H. T. Gholson, Paducah, Ky., is granted a common carrier certificate to truck livestock from points in Kentucky to Cairo, Duquoin, and East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and return with feed, fertilizer, and kindred products.

MC 93972. Lee Crouse, Hamburg, Ia., has been granted a common carrier certificate to truck grain and livestock from an area 15 miles around Hamburg, to Omaha and Nebraska City, Neb.

MC 93826. Alex Yenny, Eau Galle, Wis.,

is granted a common carrier certificate to truck feed and other products from the Twin Cities, and Newport and Hastings, Minn., to Eau Galle on return trips.

MC 93724. Lowell Kohl, Martelle, Ia., is granted a common carrier certificate to truck feed, tankage, binder twine and other products between specified points in Iowa and Illinois.

MC 101026. Granting of a common carrier certificate to Lester Christensen, Kanaranzi, Minn., is recommended for carrying twine, feed, and other products on back hauls from Sioux Falls, S. D., and Sioux City, Ia., to Kanaranzi, Luverne, Clinton, and Magnolia townships in Minnesota.

## Switching Charges to Be Absorbed at Minneapolis

Failure of railroads to absorb connecting line switching charges at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., constitutes collection of rates in excess of rates prescribed in the Hoch-Smith grain case, said the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 27938, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n vs. Chicago & North Western et al. The Commission ordered the railroads to apply rules and regulations by Oct. 12, which will drop these aggregate charges to the level prescribed in the Hoch-Smith decision.

Practice of the railroads in refusing to absorb the connecting line switching charges except on competitive traffic was declared by the complainants to be prejudicial and to be giving undue preference to grain interests at points where wider, if not full, absorption of switching charges is practiced, such as Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria, and East St. Louis. The complainants demanded line haul rates which would include switching charges to and from mills, elevators and industries located on lines other than the lines performing the line haul.

Said Commissioner Aitchison: These switching charges affect competitive purchase and sale of grain at Minneapolis and are not therefore in the public interest.

The Atlantic Commission Co., wholly owned subsidiary of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. of America, with offices in New York, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue accepting brokerages allowances and discounts in lieu of brokerage allowances upon purchases made for its own account, in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

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by

F. B. Morrison

Fifth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

Its three parts, each divided into numerous chapters, cover "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuffs," "Feeding Farm Animals." This new edition contains approximately 40% more material than the 19th edition, and contains 1,050 pages, including 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Beautifully bound in black keretol, durable covers; weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

# Feedstuffs

**New York, N. Y.**—This market received 1 ton of millfeed during July, compared with 102 tons in July last year.

**Production** of distillers dried grains in July totaled 10,100 tons, compared with 8,600 tons in July last year.—U. S. D. A.

**Production** of brewers dried grains during July totaled 10,500 tons, compared with 10,800 tons in July last year.—U. S. D. A.

**In Wisconsin** for weed control, Agricultural Department now advocates grinding whole grains before feeding to poultry or livestock.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Allied Mills, Inc., reported for its fiscal year ended June 30, a net profit of \$1,393,939, equal to \$1.71 per share on 812,220 shares of capital stock, compared with \$1,301,578, or \$1.37 a share on 946,000 shares last year.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Feed testing will be one of the activities of Dr. C. G. Harrel, director, and his staff of research experts in the new Pillsbury Research Laboratory to be erected on a site near the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s "A" mill.

**Lincoln, Neb.**—Nebraska's department of agriculture has made permanent a temporary quarantine established Feb. 23 on alfalfa weevil. Quarantined counties include Banner, Box Butte, Dawes, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan and Sioux. Transportation of hays of any kind from the infested areas to non-infested areas is prohibited.

**Richmond, O.**—A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.'s local soybean processing plant has taken a 2,200-ton cargo of soybeans originally billed for export to the Netherlands. Unloaded here Aug. 5, the cargo, which had been held up at Jersey City since declaration of war in Europe, was the first to be received by boat at the local plant, according to H. D. Egly, general manager.

**Washington, D. C.**—Cattle on feed for market numbered 3 per cent fewer in the corn belt states on Aug. 1, than a year earlier. This compared with estimates of 12 per cent greater on Jan. 1, and shows larger marketings from corn belt feed lots during the first 7 months of this year than during the corresponding period last year. Iowa was the only major feeding state having a larger number of cattle on feed Aug. 1 this year than last. Colorado, most important summer feeding state outside the corn belt, showed a drop of 15 to 20 per cent from the figures on Aug. 1 last year. Contributing cause is the scarcity and relatively high price of free corn in some areas.—U. S. D. A.

## Quality of Sun Flower Cake and Oil

In semi-commercial tests of sunflower seed processing thru an Anderson duo expeller, the Canadian Grain Research Laboratory found that under normal pressing conditions, 100 lbs. of sunflower seed (49 lbs. of decorticated meats) at 5% moisture, will yield 25 lbs. of oil and 24.5 lbs. of cake.

The estimated gross commercial return per 100 lbs. of sunflower seed is \$1.95, corresponding to an estimated return per acre of approximately \$13.00.

Sunflower seed oil has a sweet and palatable taste, an agreeable odor, a solidification point below —17 degrees C. The cake from these tests carried 11.3% moisture, 56.8% protein, 6.49% fat, 4.1% fiber, and 6.92% ash.

## Mutual Millers Meet Sept. 5

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its silver anniversary convention at Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 5.

Convention speakers scheduled include Prof. Gustav Heuser, of Cornell University, on vitamins and animal nutrition; Austin Carpenter, first sec'y of the ass'n, and Major Benjamin Rogers of the war department.

Silver will be the mode at entertainment features. Silver awards will be given as attendance prizes, and for top flight performance at golf and bridge.

## National Feed Week to Be Celebrated

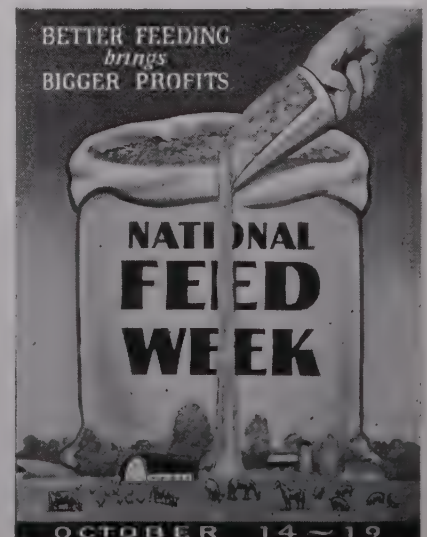
The fourth annual National Feed Week will be celebrated Oct. 14-19. Plans have been completed by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, its sponsors, and National Feed Week Publicity Headquarters, Milwaukee, Wis., to make this annual event the biggest and best since its inauguration.

Big piece in the celebration is the National Feed Week poster, which will be displayed in every feed store, warehouse, factory, and office for at least one week before and during the celebration. This year's poster is lithographed in blue and red. It was designed by Eugene Hoy, one of the advertising staff of Purina Mills, and was selected from many by vote of delegates at the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. President R. M. Field of the latter organization, presented Mr. Hoy with a \$50 check during the International Baby Chick Ass'n convention at St. Louis last month, as an award.

National Feed Week display posters, 17 inches wide and 22 inches deep, are being sold to manufacturers, jobbers and trade ass'ns for distribution to retailers and grinding and mixing plants at \$2.50 per 100, \$11.25 for 500, and \$20 per 1,000, f.o.b. Milwaukee.

The poster is reproduced in miniature on stickers for attaching to letters, envelopes, and mailing pieces. These stickers are available to the trade at \$2 per 1,000.

David K. Steenbergh, publicity chairman for National Feed Week, urges all wholesalers and retailers of feed to (1) order a supply of National Feed Week stickers and begin using





them on all pieces immediately; (2) boost National Feed Week in all advertising; (3) urge all organizations, local as well as sectional and national, to bill a National Feed Week speaker at October meetings; (4) make National Feed Week boosters of all employes, especially in sales and advertising departments; (5) offer National Feed Week publicity and copy suggestions to local newspapers; (6) hold educational meetings, or sales on certain types of feed.

National Feed Week speakers are being made available by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Requests for speakers can be made by letter to the ass'n headquarters in Chicago.

"National Feed Week can be made to help everybody in the industry," says President Ralph Field of the sponsoring organization. "Our primary purpose is to emphasize the important contributions which the feed industry has made to the progress of agriculture and the slogan, 'Better Feeding Brings Bigger Profits.'"

## Old Officers Continued by New York Ass'n

Crop conditions and the gypsy trucker were high points in the discussions before the 35th annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 15-16.

PRESIDENT L. ELLIOTT, Bristol, Claverack, N. Y., presided over all business sessions.

JOHN PAGE, Boston, Mass., reviewed New England crop conditions.

MR. HUEY, pinch-hitting for Dr. R. L. Gillette, statistician with the New York State Bureau of Farms & Markets, Albany, gave a comprehensive presentation of crop conditions in New York.

RANLET MINER, Rochester industrial executive, speaking as a representative of the National Manufacturing Ass'n, thought business may go into another slump when the European war ends.

"The period from 1914 to about 1950, will be known to future historians as a time of world revolution," he said. "Industry is participating in this revolution. Hence even short-range forecasts are difficult. I am inclined to be pessimistic in any long-range forecast. However, I believe that business will increase during the next two years no matter how the war goes."

L. W. HORNING, New York City, regional director of the American Ass'n of Railroads, ably flailed the gypsy trucker and pointed out the effect of the gypsy on normal distribution of hay, grain, produce, coal and other commodities.

LOUIS E. THOMPSON, sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, also called attention to the gypsy trucker problem now menacing the retail feed business.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the delegates that the ass'n cooperate with all interested parties and organizations in seeking state legislation to regulate the itinerant trucker-merchant.

CAPTAIN TOWNSEND, Syracuse University Reserve Officers Training Corps, talked on National Defense, and proposed that all business men put their shoulders to the wheel in promoting active participation in the national defense program.

DEAN CHARLES L. RAPER, of the Syracuse College of Business Administration, was the after-dinner speaker at the annual banquet. J. Andrews, of Corning, N. Y., was the humorist who followed.

ALL OFFICERS of the ass'n were re-elected. They are: L. Elliott Bristol, Claverack, N. Y., president; Maurice F. Durfee, Fall River, Mass., vice president; D. Clifford Jones, Weedsport, N. Y. sec'y-treas. Continued as directors are Wm. H. Archer, Rochester; H. L. Cross, Fayetteville; Millard Frink, Altamont; L. F. Hewitt, Locke; Franklin L. Lewi, New York, and Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia.

## Soybean Proteins Require Heating

The results from earlier experiments were confirmed in sulphur and nitrogen balance experiments with rats fed from four to seven days, as reported by L. M. Johnson, H. T. Parsons, and H. Steenbock.

The rats were fed a diet of starch and salt, mixed, supplemented with cod liver oil and, as a source of protein at an 18 per cent level, raw whole soybeans, autoclaved whole soybeans, soybean oil meal which had been exposed to 150 degrees C. of heat in processing, or soybeans extracted with ether, hexane or hexane-methanol mixture, the extracted oil being given together with the beans.

Altho heat treatment did not improve the protein digestibility of soybeans in this experiment, it increased the S retention and thus improved the nutritive value of the bean. No such effect resulted from treatment of beans with solvents.

The experimenters suggest that soybeans contain a complex containing S and N which is absorbed but cannot be used for tissue building unless it is first heated.

## Iowa College Schedules Fall Feeding School

Iowa State College, Ames, has scheduled a Fall Feeding School for grain and feed dealers to be held at the college Sept. 12 and 13. Co-operating with the college in promoting the school is the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

SUBJECTS of major importance to feed men are placed at the head of the program. The forenoon of Sept. 12, beginning at 10 a. m., will be devoted to a discussion of important nutritional factors to be considered in compounding rations for livestock and poultry, under the leadership of Dr. B. H. Thomas. Then comes lunch, followed in the afternoon by Dr. R. H. Porter on purposes of the seed laboratory; Dr. Joe L. Robinson, on hybrid corn, and Dr. H. L. Wilcke and staff members on poultry problems.

PRESIDENT CHARLES E. FRILEY will address the gathering after dinner in the evening, and Head Coach Jim Yeager will entertain with football movies.

THE FORENOON of Friday, Sept. 13, "students" will hear discussions on feeding beef cattle and swine, by Prof. C. C. Culbertson and his staff; swine breeding research, by Dr. J. L. Lush, and dairy ration requirements, by Dr. C. Y. Cannon.

Luncheon will be followed by visits to the college dairy farm, swine farm, and small animal research laboratory.

Sec'y Harold E. Theile of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, points out that grain and feed dealers do not have to be ass'n members to attend this school. All are welcome.

## Mineral Feed Manufacturers Convention Program

The annual convention of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held at the Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Friday, Sept. 6.

The regular business session will convene at 10 a. m., announces President J. S. Ahern, Quincy, Ill. Election of officers and ass'n business will be transacted at this session.

Convention speakers include Dr. F. F. Johnson, who has been working four years on retention of iodine in feeds; James Elliott, Oelwein, Ia.; Dr. E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind., and others. L. F. Brown, honorary executive sec'y, St. Petersburg, Fla., is expected to speak.

The annual golf tournament will be held following luncheon. The convention will close with the annual banquet at 6:30 p. m., at which Count Oskar Waldemar Sederstrom, world traveler and lecturer, formerly of Copenhagen, Denmark, will be the principal speaker.

## Feed Men Educators at Ohio State Fair

The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n is sponsoring a purely educational feed exhibit at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Aug. 24-30, inclusive. The exhibit occupies 30 ft. of space, and is devoted to the conviction that "Quality Feeds" pay, and "Better Feeding Brings Bigger Profits," following out the latterly expressed slogan for National Feed Week in October.

The middle 12 ft. of space in the exhibit is devoted to samples of feed ingredients and feed supplements that every dairyman, live stock feeder and poultry feeder should use. This exhibit is flanked on the right by a nutritional exhibit prepared by the Ohio Division of Plant Industry; on the left by a display of poultry prepared by the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Ohio State University.

The display was planned and prepared by a com'te consisting of the following members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n: H. W. Heffner (Chairman), J. W. Eshelman, and D. B. Walker, Circleville; H. E. Frederick, Marysville; G. E. O'Brien, Greenville; R. H. Brundige, Kingston; Ellis Early, Cincinnati; E. M. Ellis, Urbana; Otee Hockman, Madison Mills; John Russell, Hilliards; Lester Motz, Brice; William Hockman, Canal Winchester; Myles Turner, Lancaster; H. H. Wooley, Pickerington, and J. F. Kile, Kileville. Some members of this com'te will be in attendance at the ass'n exhibit each day of the fair.

Washington, D. C.—The Treasury Department has offered \$250,000,000 of Commodity Credit Corp. 2½-year, ¾% notes, on behalf of the C.C.C.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Lafayette, Ind.**—The 22d annual short course in poultry production is offered at Purdue University Oct. 14 to 26. The only charge is \$2 registration to defray the cost of laboratory material used by the students.

**July production of hatchery chicks** was again, as in June, 11 per cent over last year's record, but advance orders on hand on August 1 were 20 per cent smaller than last year. Eggs set during July were 9 per cent fewer than last year, indicating smaller hatchings than last year during August. The January to July returns from hatcheries indicate a 9 per cent decrease in hatchings this season.—U. S. D. A.

**Ames, Ia.**—"Average size" farm flocks of poultry are either too large or too small to be profitable, contends W. R. Whitfield, Iowa extension poultryman. "Successful poultrymen must make considerably more money by increasing the number of their birds to 300 or more," he says, "while un-

successful ones would be ahead by cutting down to 50 birds to reduce expenses to a minimum." His conclusion is based on the amount of labor and overhead per bird required by average size flocks.

## Feed Mixtures for Turkeys

By HARRY W. TITUS, in charge Poultry Nutrition Investigations, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.D.A.

A starting mash should be fed until the poults are 8 weeks old and then a suitable growing mash should be fed. It is desirable to begin the feeding of cracked corn, or a mixture of cracked grains, after the poults are 2 weeks old. After changing to the growing mashes, any grain or grain mixture may be fed, but it is desirable to use a grain mixture that contains 50 to 75 per cent of oats. No grain should be fed with the all-mash laying

Ingredients	—Growing mashes—					All-mash laying diets	
	Starting mashes	No range	Fair range	Good range		No range	Range 23
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Ground yellow corn.....	18	15	20	34	25	30.0	30.0
Finely pulverized oats or barley.....	15	20	15	12	25	20.0	20.0
Wheat middlings or shorts.....	12	12	15	12	20	22.0	24.5
Wheat bran.....	12	10	10	12	10	5.0	6.0
Dried skim milk or dried buttermilk....	10	7	10	10	..	5.0	4.0
Meat scrap (55-percent protein).....	13	7	5	13	19	4.0	3.5
Fish meal (preferably sardine).....	8	7	..	..	..	3.0	2.0
Alfalfa-leaf meal.....	10	10	10	6	..	5.0	4.5
Corn-gluten meal.....	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
Ground limestone or oystershell.....	..	..	2	..	..	4.0	4.0
Special steamed bonemeal.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Salt or salt mixture <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	1	1	1	.5	.5
Cod-liver oil <sup>2</sup> .....	1	1	..	..	..	1.5	1.0
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup>To prevent perosis, it is desirable that the contain some added manganese. To supply this mon salt and 1.7 parts of anhydrous manganous sulfate.

<sup>2</sup>If a fortified cod-liver oil that contains 400 International Units of Vitamin A per gram is used, the mashes and all-mash diets.

starting mashes and the all-mash laying diets manganese, use a mixture of 100 parts of common sulfate (or 2.5 parts of manganous sulfate tetra-

A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D and 3,000 International Units of Vitamin A per gram is used, only one-fourth as much need be included in the

## Poultry Research Meetings at Chicago

Sept. 3, 4 and 5 those interested in promoting the poultry industry will gather at Chicago.

The annual meeting of the National Advisory Com'te on Research will be held at 10 a. m., Sept. 3, and sub-com'te meetings may be held the following day.

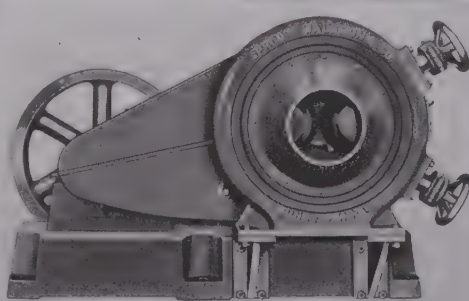
The annual meeting of the Poultry Products Revolving Fund will be held at 8 p. m., Sept. 3.

The Industry-Breeder Conference will begin with an informal luncheon at 12:30 Sept. 4. That evening cooked poultry will be on display. The supper will begin at 6:30; tickets \$1.75. The supper discussion, both of a funmaking and a serious nature, will begin about 8:00 and should conclude at 9:30. There are to be no formal speeches.

The Industry-Breeder Conference will continue at 9 a. m., Sept. 5, under the direction of Edward N. Wentworth. It will continue into the afternoon, according to progress. The conclusions of this conference will later be formulated and published, providing a text for any one in the industry to consider the suggested measures for improving meat birds, primarily thru better breeding and systematic infiltration of better breeding stock into the communities desiring to co-operate.

The meetings will be held at the Lake Shore Athletic Club where reservations have been provided for those out of town in attendance to arrive beginning Saturday, Aug. 31. Club facilities will be available thruout the following week for any who wish to use them in this connection. Address the Club, "Attention Paul

Mandeville," for identification. The Club is situated on Lake Michigan, an ideal place, with facilities for ladies and junior members of families.



## SIMPLEX PELLET MILL

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**COMPLETE FEED MILL MACHINERY**

diets. It is unnecessary and undesirable to feed ground limestone or oystershell grit with any of these feed mixtures; however, it is desirable to supply gravel or other insoluble grit.

Inasmuch as turkeys are usually raised under somewhat different conditions from those under which chickens are raised, and as very young turkeys require somewhat more protein, vitamin A, and vitamin D, a series of special formulas of feed mixtures for this species is given in the table.

**HOMER**  
**Automatic Magnetic Separator**  
Positive action on AC or DC current. Reasonably priced. Its compactness and light weight permits easy installation on chute or spout. Approved by Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau of Chicago, Ill. Write for literature and prices.  
**THE LIMA ARMATURE WORKS, 'NC**  
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## MIX CONCENTRATE



**With HOME GRAINS**  
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(LESS MOTOR)  
**FOR BROWER'S 700-lb. WHIRLWIND FEED MIXER**

## EASY PAYMENTS

Also made in 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 lb. Capacities

Use home grains, plus concentrate. Make and sell your own brand of feeds. Earn up to \$1.00 per bag **Extra Profit**. Also **Extra Money** from custom mixing.

This 700-pound rugged, low-priced Mixer made of 16-Gauge Steel—all seams welded—**Operates Easy, Fast and Thorough**—producing evenly blended mixtures. 8-hour mixing capacity 8 to 10 tons with 700-pound Mixer—larger sizes 10 to 20 tons.

Write for Large Illustrated Folder—Low Prices—Easy Payment Plan.

Brower Mfg. Co., Box 2899, Quincy, Ill.

## EXTRA PROFITS

## FOR FEED MILLERS

Feeders in increasing numbers are recognizing the advantages of pellet feeds. At left, feed manufacturers see the opportunity for extra profit and are equipping to meet the demand for pellets. Many have installed the Simplex Pellet Mill, for in this Sprout-Waldron equipment they know they will get greatest output per horsepower, steadiest performance, least upkeep. Write for descriptive literature.



## Sudan Grass Meal Used in Chick Ration

Dehydrated sudan grass meal can be used to the same extent and with equal efficiency in poultry rations as alfalfa meal, according to an experiment reported by C. W. Ackerson, M. J. Blish, and F. E. Mussehl at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

In feeding day-old chicks to six weeks of age, they replaced 10 per cent of alfalfa meal in the ration with dehydrated sudan grass meal from grass cut at the 12 inch stage, on an equivalent protein basis.

The chicks in the comparative lots consumed equal amounts of dry matter during the trials, matched each other in growth rate, and showed no significant difference in their retention of nitrogen, calcium and phosphorus.

## Adulterations and Misbrandings

CHARLES L. HUISKING & CO., Inc., New York, N. Y., admitted the allegations in docket No. 30993 under the Food & Drugs Act, which alleged its shipment of 31 drums of cod liver oil from New York, N. Y., to Minneapolis, Minn., which were represented to contain 125 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per gram, but were found to contain not more than 95 such units of vitamin D per gram. The product was released under bond on condition it be relabeled correctly.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO. of Duquesne, Kolomon Kovacs, Samuel S. Kovacs, and Martin Kovacs, entered a plea of nolo contendere, and were fined \$100 in docket No. 30956 under the Food & Drugs Act for shipping misbranded and adulterated cod liver oil from Missouri into Oklahoma. Royal Manufacturing Co. of Duquesne was a corporation trading at Kansas City, Mo. The cod liver oil involved was labeled in part: "Double 'D' Laboratories, Chicago, U. S. A." and "Contains not less than 2,250 U.S.P. XI units \* \* \* per gram." Adulteration was alleged because the product contained not more than 1,125 U.S.P. units of vita-

min A per gram, and because it did not contain double the amount of vitamins D and A found in the best grade U.S.P. oil as represented.

## No Fish Odor from Salmon Meal

A fishy flavor in eggs, caused by feeding salmon meal, is unlikely, according to experiments by E. I. Robertson and L. A. Wilhelm of the Washington Experiment Station. They fed three groups of pullets, respectively, a complex ration, a low-protein basal ration plus 4.3% of salmon fish meal, and the basal ration plus 28% of salmon meal.

Eggs from each lot were examined while fresh and after 60 days storage at 34 degrees F. and after 38 days storage in an egg humidior at 50 degrees.

No differences in flavor or odor could be detected in comparable lots of eggs from hens fed on the three rations.

## Soybean Meal Good for Turkeys

Soybean oil meal took top place in an experiment with feeding vegetable protein concentrates to starting and growing turkeys, according to E. M. Funk and H. L. Kempster of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, and soybean meal were compared in these experiments. Cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal split second honors between them.

The soybean meal proved possessed of definite anti-perosis properties which the corn gluten meal did not possess. Use of manganese calcium in the corn gluten meal mash greatly increased the incidence of slipped tendons. Slipped tendon was reduced by use of MnSO<sub>4</sub> in the rations.

Soybean meal produced bronze turkey feathers normally pigmented, while rations containing cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal produced feathers containing an abnormal amount of white.

Superior Brands, Inc., New York, has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that its flavoring concentrate "Ry-Taste," is the only 100 per cent pure rye culture or that it actually is 100 per cent pure; is a natural

rye product devoid of any artificial sour acids or adulterations.

# KELLY DUPLEX

## FEED MILL MACHINERY

Everything for Mill and Elevator  
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, O., Ill.

# CHICKENS TURKEYS

## Their Feed and Care

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

### POULTRY PRODUCTION—Lippincott and Card

A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

### PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING—Hurd

Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

### POULTRY HUSBANDRY—Jull

Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

### TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs., price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated  
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during June, and for 6 mos. ending June, 1940, and 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

### IMPORTS

	June		6 mos ended June	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
Hay*	2,048	1,456	39,105	22,645
Coconut cake†	25,512,758	9,579,200	88,416,126	56,885,701
Soybean cake†	2,987,097	4,618,411	16,693,148	16,622,648
Cottonseed cake†	15,039,945	218,040	32,429,374	6,595,851
Linseed cake†	160,000	1,187,025	2,556,000	8,008,091
All other cake†	1,805,010	2,710,000	10,993,410	12,898,750
Wheat fds.*	36,977	45,143	217,586	192,102
Beet pulp*	.....	325	1,038	7,475
Tankage	5,279	9,442	18,373	33,072
Fish-scrap	1,557	1,563	29,960	28,375

### EXPORTS

	1940	1939	1940	1939
Hay	176	128	2,091	1,647
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	31	1
Linseed cake	504	20,928	83,771	126,224
Other oil cake	.....	100	1,200	2,472
Cottonseed meal	28	111	566	1,514
Linseed meal	356	828	2,796	5,025
Babassu cake-meal	.....	.....	368	102
Soybean oil cake meal	1,351	4,222	30,619	18,928
Other oil meal cake	69	119	9,852	2,666
Fish meal	15	32	179	159
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	635	1,145	4,760	5,311
Oyster shells	1,159	4,289	9,780	24,716
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	89	312	1,393	1,599
Other feed bran	538	1,380	8,536	10,925
Kafir, milo (bus.)	18	727	1,123	1,143

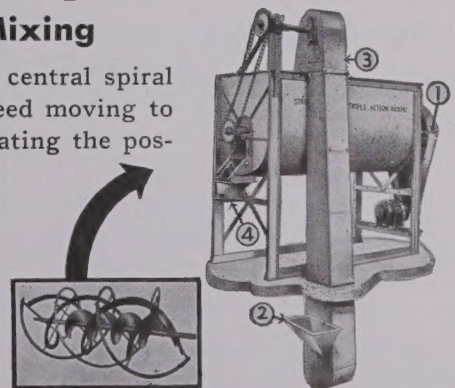
\*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.

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# Soybean Oil Meal In Feeds

By LYMAN PECK, of Soybean Nutritional Research Council, before New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Over 4800 years ago a Chinese emperor, Chen Nung, wrote a book telling of the many properties of the soybean which was at that time, and still is, a staple part of the diet of the Asiatic people.

In 1804 a New England clipper ship captain, searching the Chinese ports for a return cargo, brought back a few bags of soybeans. For nearly a hundred years after that, people raised soybeans in the country as a sort of botanical curiosity, just as your wife raises sweet peas, having no conception of their commercial value.

About 1904 Dr. C. R. Ball of the United States Department of Agriculture, started to investigate the possibilities of soybeans, and by 1925 had identified 1133 varieties that matured in from 75 to 200 days. All but 100 were discarded as not suited to our conditions.

The first processing of domestic seed was in 1916 in North Carolina, using a hydraulic press generally used for cottonseed crushing.

By 1920 an expeller plant was started at Chicago Heights, Ill. From this modest start the industry has grown very rapidly. In the crop year 1929 there was produced about 21,000 tons of soybean oil meal. By 1938-39 in a brief period of 10 years, this had grown to over 1,000,000 tons. The 1940-41 production is estimated at about 1,250,000 tons.

We might ask what is responsible for this tremendous development. The answer is simple:

First, farmers of the middle west found that soybeans were a good cash crop and increased the acreage devoted to them.

Second, from the feed lots and laboratories of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations there came a flood of experimental data establishing the fact that soybean oil meal, when properly processed, is an excellent protein concentrate, very highly digestible and suitable for balancing the rations of livestock, poultry, dogs, and furbearing animals.

Third, feeders found soybean oil meal to be equal or superior to linseed or cottonseed meal and a more economical source of protein.

The problem of mixing balanced rations today is far more complex than many of your customers realize. I do not propose to further complicate this problem by expounding unsupported theory. Factual information is the only safe foundation for any business, so I shall confine my remarks to facts.

To be more specific, let us take up the use of soybean oil meal in the rations of each class of livestock:

## Dairy Cattle and Calves

Investigators in Cornell University obtained equally good results when properly processed soybean oil meal was used to replace about half the dried skim-milk in a calf starter ration. The ration contained 10 per cent dried skim-milk and 9 per cent soybean oil meal.

Hansen in Germany found soybean oil meal equal to linseed oil meal for milk production.

Research workers at Iowa, Purdue, South Dakota and Ohio all reported that soybean oil meal was equal or superior to linseed oil meal as a protein supplement in the rations for dairy cows.

The question has been raised as to whether soybean oil meal might prove toxic when fed in large amounts to dairy cows. Huffman of Michigan College has attempted to find out how much soybean oil meal a cow can eat before any adverse results arise. His ration consists of alfalfa hay and corn ensilage for roughage and soybean oil meal. He has two 2-year-old Holstein heifers that each consumed from 15 to 18 pounds of soybean oil meal per day, for about four months. The soybean oil meal used in this experiment was browned extracted meal con-

taining 46 per cent protein. As the heifers advanced in lactation, he reduced the soybean oil meal. So far no adverse effect has been noted. The cows produced well, they are in good flesh, and as the expression goes are "in the pink of condition." This experiment is not finished yet, and I am indebted to Dr. Huffman for his permission to report these results which are as yet unpublished.

So far, at least, this test indicates several important points, as I see it:

First, that properly processed soybean oil meal may be safely fed in large amounts to cows.

Second, even at levels of 15 to 18 pounds per day, no undue laxative effect was noted.

Third, it indicates that high levels of soybean oil meal protein (46%) may be fed for extended periods.

Naturally, these are not practical or economical rations for milk production. They are test rations to ascertain certain facts as to how much soybean oil meal can be safely fed to a cow. I am sure that the publication of Dr. Huffman's report on this experiment will prove very interesting.

In our own work, we have found that best results were obtained when soybean oil meal was fed in combination with other protein concentrates as a supplement to grain.

## Swine

From the corn belt where hogs are raised in larger numbers than they are in the East, extensive tests in the experiment stations indicate that properly processed soybean oil meal is a valuable protein concentrate for hogs of any age.

Best results were obtained where soybean oil meal was fed in connection with other protein concentrates such as tankage and fish meal.

It should be noted that when soybean oil meal is used to replace part of the fish meal or tankage, the difference in mineral content should be equalized by adding calcium and bone meal.

Soybean oil meal does not cause "soft pork" which is contrary to the results obtained by feeding soybeans. This is a natural result because the excess oil in the beans is removed by processing.

## Sheep

Breeding ewes need protein during pregnancy more than most breeders realize. The weight of the offspring as compared to the dam's weight is about twice as great in a ewe as it is in a

cow. The period of gestation is about half as long. Consequently, the ewe has to do twice as much as a cow in reproducing and do it in half the time. The lambs need protein for muscle,

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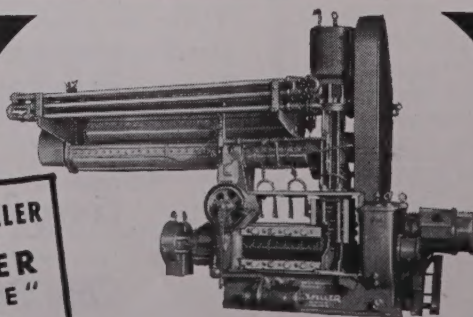
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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

tissue, skin and wool. The ewe is also producing a fleece which is high in protein.

Tests conducted at Illinois indicate that soybean oil meal fed as a supplement to corn produced more rapid gains and required less feed per pound of gain than did linseed meal. The lambs fed the soybean oil meal had good appetites at all times and were never "off feed."

At Cornell, Turk, Morrison, and Maynard, working with lambs, reported that the biological efficiency of the protein of soybean oil meal was 72.8; corn gluten meal, 65.7; and linseed meal, 67.7.

### Poultry

The first studies on the value of soybean oil meal for poultry were conducted at Purdue University and at the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry about 20 years ago.

As Bethke has stated, "This work carried on 20 years ago was the start of all the work that has been done on vegetable protein concentrates in poultry feeding. It also gave the impetus to the mineral question in poultry feeding because up to that time it had been generally supposed that the only reason you added meat scraps or tankage to a ration was for their protein content. We know better now. Ordinary packing-house byproducts and fish meal not only supply protein, but they also supply essential minerals which our grains and the vegetable protein concentrates are deficient in."

The Wisconsin Station reports:

"Because soybean oil meal is about the best of the plant protein feeds, it has, during recent years become popular as a substitute for milk and meat scraps in poultry rations. Research at this station has shown that good soybean oil meal serves very well for this purpose so long as it is used to replace only part of the animal protein." The Wisconsin workers reported lowered hatchability when soybean oil meal was the only protein supplement in the ration. This was also found by Byerly, Titus, Ellis and Nester, who fed soybean oil meal as the sole source of protein in a breeder ration. Both Wisconsin and these other investigators found that the addition of some animal protein gave good hatchability. These studies further emphasize the fact that soybean oil meal produces best results when used in connection with protein concentrates of animal origin. Bethke and Sweet proved this in their report, "The Comparative Value of Expeller and Toasted Solvent Soybean Oil Meal for Chicks." Bethke stated, "What are the facts with respect to soybean oil meal? I don't know how many tests have been conducted with soybean oil meal. They, in general, show the soybean oil meal, which has been properly tempered, or processed, is a good poultry feed. Soybean meal frequently ranks higher than the ordinary meat scraps you can buy on the market as a source of good protein."

In conclusion may I emphasize the following thoughts:

The soybean has already established itself as a most profitable cash crop to the midwestern farmers. It fits well into their rotation program.

From the brief review of the experiments and scientific research referred to in this paper it must be evident to you that soybean oil meal as a high protein feed has already established itself, both from an economic and a biologic standpoint in the rations of dairy cows, hogs, poultry, etc. I have only touched on the highlights of the scientific work that has been done and said practically nothing about the practical applications that have already been made of these findings.

In all fairness to the soybean industry, your interest and others' interest in it, I could not conclude my remarks without raising at least a word of caution as to the responsibility of the processor's position. As you may have noted, I have frequently used the words, "properly processed soybean oil meal." This phrase was used deliberately, and those who have worked either

scientifically or practically with this product know well the meaning of these words.

During the processing of soybeans the amount of heat used, and the length of time it is applied, greatly affects the food value of the soybean oil meal. If insufficient heat is applied, or if the time of cooking is too short, the resultant meal is less palatable and has a lowered nutritional value.

On the other hand, if too much heat is applied or applied for too long a time, the meal becomes caramelized, thus reducing its food value. Regardless of the type of process used, a careful control both mechanical and chemical, is necessary in order to produce a uniform product of the highest feeding value.

Norris and his associates reported that raw soybeans have a relative protein efficiency of 38 to 60, whereas properly processed soybean oil meals ranged from 84 to 92. For these comparisons, dry skim milk was assigned a value of 100.

Because of these facts, the processors of soybeans today must accept the responsibility that rests upon them. They must maintain laboratories and a staff of scientists to carefully check every step in processing. Unless this is done, they cannot maintain uniformity and high nutritional value.

That the industry has great potentialities is agreed upon by most everyone. In my humble opinion the degree in which these potentialities are sufficiently realized, is going to depend upon the intelligence, the vision and the sense of responsibility with which the processing industry meets its obligations.

### Sprouted Grain in Stock Feeding

Experiments with dairy cows showed no special advantage in sprouted fodder for milk production, but indicated that it could successfully replace an equivalent amount of silage or kale in the ration.

Tests with beef cattle in which sprouted barley replaced an equivalent amount of seed in the ration showed no improvement in the rate or economy of gains. When sprouted corn replaced an equivalent amount (dry matter) of swedes in the ration, significant improvement in the rate of gain was obtained. The results from feeding sprouted

fodder were negative in trials with growing calves and fattening pigs.

No conclusive evidence was obtained to indicate that germinated oats had a beneficial effect on reproduction in farm animals. The addition of sprouted grain to the ration of laying hens without green feed or hay meal improved egg yield and the fertility and hatchability of eggs. The cost of sprouted fodder production and its economy in livestock feeding also are discussed by E. Leitch in a technical communication in the Imp. Bur. Anim. Nutr., Aberdeen.

### N.C. Station Tries Peanut Meal as Substitute for Animal Protein

Substitution of peanut meal for 84% and 94% of the animal protein in laying and starting rations was tried by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C., in experiments reported by R. S. Dearstyne, C. O. Bollinger, and H. P. Brigman. No mineral supplement was added to the mash to compensate a known mineral deficiency, in one ration in which peanut meal replaced 93.9 per cent of the animal protein.

The control pen of hens enjoyed a laying mash in which only 48.7 per cent of the fish meal and meat scrap had been replaced with peanut meal. This pen laid 119 eggs per bird in the test period, while hens consuming three variations of high peanut meal content rations laid 111, 109, and 111 eggs respectively. But the cost per dozen eggs for the birds on the control ration was 16c, while the cost per dozen eggs for the hens on the test rations was 14.1c in two cases and 14.6c in the third.

Hatchability studies indicated that the high proportion of peanut meal in the test mashes failed to reduce hatchability, when compared with the control pen. The increase in fibre in the test mashes failed to influence materially the results, and differences in mortality on the test rations and on the control ration were not significant.

### Does Grinding Grain Increase Feed Value?

By W. B. NEVENS, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture.

The grinding of farm grains to be fed to dairy cows usually increases the feeding value by 15 to 20 per cent. For high-producing cows and very small calves, the grain should be ground. For low-producing cows, older calves and heifers, the cost of grinding the grain should be compared with the increased value brought about by grinding. Protein supplement also should be purchased ground rather than in nut or pea sizes, since the ground supplements mix better with ground grains.

IS GRINDING ROUGHAGE ECONOMIC?—There appears to be no advantage in grinding good quality hay for dairy cattle, because the digestibility of the hay is not increased thereby. Grinding or chopping coarse roughages such as soybean hay and corn stover reduces the amount of refused feed as compared with the same roughage given whole, but the coarsest portions of such feeds are so low in nutritive value that the real saving may amount to not more than 5 to 8 per cent of the feeding value.

Another disadvantage to grinding roughage is that the dust from ground roughage is objectionable. For one reason, it is likely to get into the milk; for another, it may irritate the throats of the workmen. The dust is particularly objectionable in barns where high-grade milk is produced.

SHOULD GRAIN AND ROUGHAGE BE GROUND TOGETHER?—Feeding dairy cows a mixture of grain and roughage that have been ground together is not good practice, because it makes it impossible to feed the grain in proportion to milk yields and at the same time give the cows the amounts of roughage they need.

### Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
June 22.....	17.50	22.00	13.95	17.40
June 29.....	17.00	22.00	13.75	16.85
July 6.....	16.00	20.50	14.00	17.10
July 13.....	17.50	21.50	14.00	17.45
July 20.....	20.50	22.50	14.40	18.00
July 27.....	20.50	22.00	14.75	17.85
Aug. 3.....	18.00	19.00	14.45	17.60
Aug. 10.....	17.50	17.50	14.75	17.60
Aug. 17.....	16.75	16.75	14.65	17.40
Aug. 24.....	16.00	16.00	14.65	17.50

	*St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
June 22.....	17.15	19.50	81½	18.00
June 29.....	17.00	18.75	78½	17.50
July 6.....	17.00	18.80	81½	17.50
July 13.....	17.25	19.25	82	18.50
July 20.....	17.60	20.00	84½	18.50
July 27.....	18.00	20.00	79½	19.00
Aug. 3.....	17.30	19.50	79½	19.00
Aug. 10.....	17.75	19.50	74½	19.00
Aug. 17.....	17.60	19.40	75½	19.00
Aug. 24.....	17.50	19.25	78½	18.50

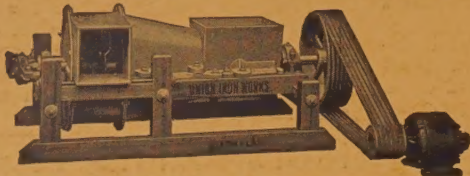
	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
June 22.....	33.00	20.25	19.50	66
June 29.....	33.00	19.65	19.50	64½
July 6.....	31.00	20.00	19.00	64
July 13.....	30.00	20.55	19.25	65
July 20.....	30.00	20.60	19.25	65
July 27.....	30.00	20.85	19.75	65
Aug. 3.....	30.00	20.50	19.50	64
Aug. 10.....	30.00	20.50	19.50	66½
Aug. 17.....	28.00	20.25	19.50	65½
Aug. 24.....	28.00	20.75	19.50	66

\*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

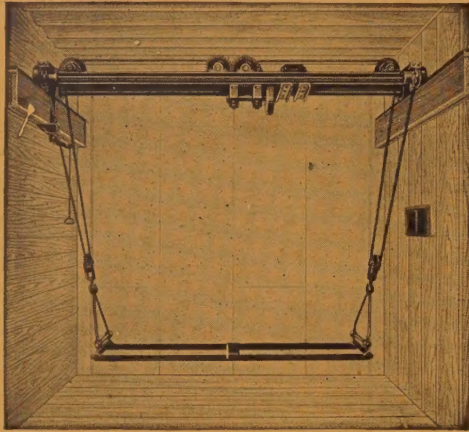


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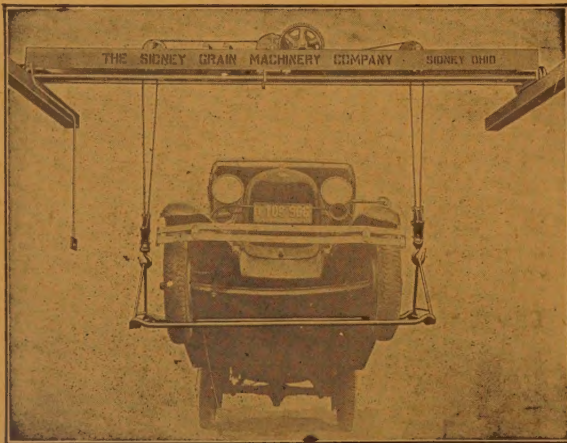
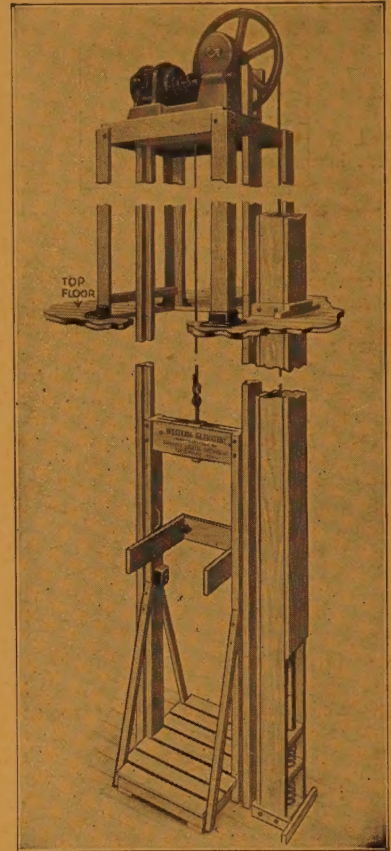
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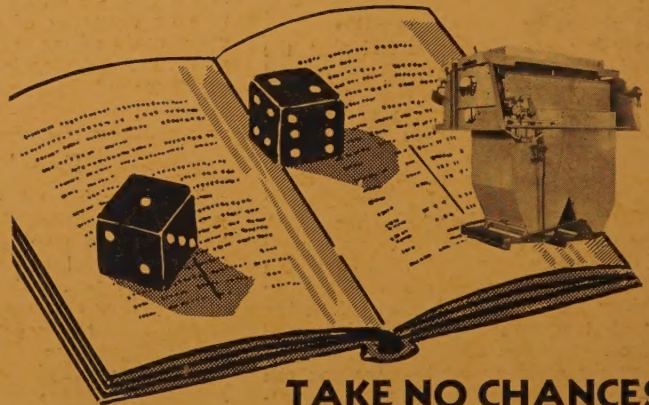
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